The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6442. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Authentic Information as to the Precise Status of Affairs.

Probability of Definite Action in the Senate.

Outlines of the British Demands for Concessions.

The Correspondence to be Laid Before Congress and Parliament.

Attitude of Both Governments on the Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The country may expect to-morrow the most important developments in regard to the Treaty of Washington, and it will accept in advance, with gratification, the important announcement that the situation, while not giving positive assurance that the treaty is to live, nevertheless encourages a strong and new hope that it will yet be saved. And just here it is proper to emphasize the fact that on the very night on which stock-jobbing Bohemians were telegraphing that the treaty was at an absolute end, the Government was receiving dispatches which have put a new phase upon the matter, and out of which may possibly be evolved the successful solution of the embarrassing question.

On to-morrow the British Parliament will adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess of two weeks. Lord RUSSELL'S motion praying for an address to the Queen directing Great Britain to withdraw from the arbitration has been postponed from week to week, but it can now be baffled no longer, and the promised statements from GLADSTONE and GRANVILLE which were the condition of the last postponement, will doubtless be forthcoming. To-morrow these statements may or may not assume the shape of a submission of the entire correspondence to Parliament, and the action of the President in this respect will depend upon that of the British Cabinet.

If the entire correspondence is submitted in England, the President will send the same to the Senate as an Executive document, and this correspondence will cover all the dispatches, telegraphic and mail, which have passed, including the very latest, received on Friday night and yesterday. If only a brief statement of the case is made in Parliament, then it is probable a like course will be pursued here in a message to the Senate, although the President is anxious that the whole correspondence should go before the country at an early day, confident that the action of the Administration will be fully approved.

The new phase which the last dispatches have given the subject was strongly intimated in the TIMES dispatches from this city of Monday night last in these words:

"If the British Government should propose a new article to the treaty, to settle this question of consequential damages, it would be gravely considered by this Government, and if the concession was sufficiently clear, it would doubtless be ratified. But there will be no settlement without such concession as will settle the point involved for all future time."

This is just what has been reached. But for a full understanding of the situation, it is necessary to go back a little and recapitulate in outline the steps by which this status has been reached. It is well understood the British Cabinet some weeks since made a proposition to settle the principle involved in the indirect claims by a negotiation outside of the Geneva Tribunal. They were led to do this because they had reason to believe that this Government did not press for any award of money damages, but only for the settlement of the principle involved. But they assumed what they had no reason for assuming, that the indirect claims were to be withdrawn in consequence of their making such a proposal. This was the basis of the recent serious misunderstanding.

The reply of this Government was, in substance, that while it was entirely willing to instruct our counsel not to press for a pecuniary verdict, it had no power, even if it had the desire, to settle a principle of international law outside of the Tribunal to be binding upon both nations for the future, save by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a constitutional part of the treaty-making power of the Government.

To this the British Cabinet has responded, proposing, in positive terms, a new article to the treaty as above stated, which will be communicated to the Senate to-morrow, with the rest of the correspondence, and upon which the Senate is expected to take action.

This new article, it is understood, will set forth these facts and propositions, viz.: that, whereas the Government of Great Britain holds that the question of consequential damages is not referred to the Geneva Tribunal for arbitration, and whereas the Government of the United States holds directly the reverse, and whereas both Governments are agreed as to the manner in which the principle involved shall be settled, therefore, the new article, which declares that hereafter neither nation shall make any claims upon the other for consequential damages, because of any failure on the part of either to observe strict neutrality, when the other is a belligerent, is proposed to be held as such settlement, in accordance with the well-understood desire of the two Governments.

It will be for the Senate to consider, amend, reject or ratify this proposal. If favorably acted upon it involves, of course, the withdrawal of the indirect claims, it being understood that the settlement of the principle in this manner is a satisfactory concession to this Government. It will thus be seen that, although there is no positive assurance that the treaty is safe, the new aspect of the question involves a possible solution.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—While it is generally believed from newspaper statements that the Treaty of Washington will fail of execution, gentlemen in official positions are not willing to make such an admission. Returns of the official correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, which has taken place since the respective statements of the case have been filed with the Geneva Tribunal, has been given to the public; but enough is known through other channels to apprehend danger to the treaty, owing to the objection of the British Government to the presentation of claims for consequential damages, and, in effect, asking for their withdrawal as a movement preliminary to an arrangement affecting future belligerency and neutrality, and our refusal to accede to its wishes. Private letters from London recently received here say positively that the British Government will withdraw from the Geneva Tribunal rather than go before it with our claims for consequential damages pending. No such threat has, however, reached our Government. The question is now where it was several months ago when "the friendly note," objecting to our presentation of that class of claims, was received by this Government, the original positions of the two countries not having been in the least degree changed by the correspondence. The reply of Secretary FISH to the last communication received from London will not reach its destination for eight or ten days, and as the two Governments, where there is no need for haste, do not conduct their diplomacy by means of telegrams, as important errors may occur in their transmission, if for no other reason, it cannot now be said that the treaty has failed. While the Executive Department of the Government is committed against withdrawing the claims for consequential damages, and in effect deny that England should by implication dictate to us a modification of the American statement of the case, it does not follow that negotiation is at an end in this condition of misunderstanding between the two nations and while this Government does not expect any moneyed consideration for consequential damages, but desires all claims of whatever character to be disposed of forever by the Tribunal of Arbitrators, it will continue the correspondence in the hope of removing the difficulty, so that if the treaty shall fail the responsibility will rest with Great Britain, and not with the United States.

Attitude of the Respective Governments—Public Opinion in England.

LONDON, May 12.—The London *Observer* says communications have been passing between the Cabinets of Washington and London all the past week. The Government of the United States has as yet made no definite proposition of a favorable character. There is ground for hope, however, that President GRANT may recommended, and the Senate approve, a modification of the Treaty at Washington. The course of the British Government before Parliament to-morrow depends on the reply of the Washington Cabinet. Public opinion in England is averse to any action which will close negotiations for a settlement.

Opinion of the London Times of this Morning—The Indirect Claims Withdrawn in Principle.

LONDON, Monday Morning, May 13.—The *Times* and other papers of this morning are of the opinion that the announcement of Friday, that negotiations between Great Britain and the United States with regard to the indirect claims had been broken off, was premature.

The *Times* says positively that all will yet be righted. It maintains that the American Government has agreed in principle to withdraw the claims for indirect damages, and advises forbearance on the part of both Houses of Parliament.

Mrs. Pollard's Suits against Jacob E. Lyon.

From the Washington Star, May 11.

Some excitement was caused last evening in the neighborhood of the St. Cloud Hotel by the appearance of Mrs. POLLARD, the plaintiff in the suit for slander against JACOB E. LYON, in which an arrest of judgment was made by Judge HUMPHREYS yesterday, and it is alleged (and sworn to in a warrant) that she uttered words to the effect that she would shoot JACOB LYON. To prevent any breach of the peace and for protection of Mr. LYON, a friend of his—Mr. J. GOODMAN—went before Justice PLANT and obtained a warrant against Mrs. POLLARD, charging her with threats of violence, which was placed in the hands of Lieut. SKIFFON, who turned it over to the officers doing duty on that beat, with instructions to arrest Mrs. POLLARD if she made her appearance there again.

In justice to Mrs. POLLARD, we state that she was in great distress to-day at the publication in a morning paper to the effect that she was "on the side-walk, pistol in hand, gunning for Mr. LYON." She exhibited in the *Star* office the object which she claims she held in her hand, and which looked like a pistol to the excited friends of Mr. LYON. It was a "rat" for ladies' hair, and it did, as she grasped it, look a little formidable. She says that she has been in the habit of going to the St. Cloud because she honestly believes that she has a legal right to the possession of the premises; that she went there yesterday with no hostile intentions, and made no threats; and, finally, that Mr. LYON need not be afraid of her shooting him. She said, further, with tears in her eyes, that she will vindicate her character, for the sake of her children, if it takes all the money she has, and all the Courts will award her in her suits. She acknowledges that she was excited at the loss of her slander suit through "a legal technicality."

The first of the series of suits brought against LYON by Mrs. POLLARD was for the recovery of the value of her clothing, which she claimed had been detained, in which she received judgment for $628, which was duly paid by the defendant. The next case was for a breach of contract, (lease of hotel,) in which she received a verdict for $1,000, and which was affirmed yesterday in the Circuit Court. In the next case—slander suit—she received a verdict for $10,000 damages, and the judgment in this case was set aside by the Court in General Term, yesterday. Another case is yet pending against LYON in the Circuit Court, a suit for damages for forcible imprisonment in the Insane Asylum, and it will probably come up at the next term of the Court.

Another Cincinnati Delegate Identified—A Tennessee Democrat.

From the Marysville (Cal) Appeal, May 5.

"To be wounded in battle and have your name spelled wrong in the gazettes" was BYRON'S definition of glory, and the mortification experienced by heroes under such circumstances will no doubt be experienced by "Col" W. M. RACKERBY, of Sutter County, who represented California in the Cincinnati Convention. After having taken a prominent part in the proceedings of that illustrious body, cast the vote of California for GRATZ BROWN, and participated in the adoption of the "second Declaration of Independence," what must be his disgust upon learning that all of his patriotic efforts have been credited to either ROCKABY or ROCKERBY. The Simon-pure RACKERBY has always been a pronounced secession Democrat, and was one of the Democrats (not a Democracy sleazily as having "been trying the shark's fins." Col. RACKERBY—"Reverend" in his true title—having thus been robbed of the fame to which his Cincinnati exploit entitled him, will be compelled to fall back upon the honor of having Rackerby's Landing, named after him, a place that may eventually be considerable of a town—if it ever gets a railroad.

Destructive Fire in Pittsburg—Loss about $500,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 12.—The leadworks of FAHNESTOCK, HAZLETT & SCHWARTZ, on Liberty-street, took fire this afternoon, and were entirely destroyed, together with the dwelling adjoining. FAHNESTOCK, HAZLETT & SCHWARTZ'S loss is very large—probably $300,000; insured for $90,000—$5,000 in each of the following companies: North American, of Philadelphia; Hartford, of Hartford; International, of New-York; Delaware Mutual, of Philadelphia; Union, of Bangor, Me., and the balance in Pittsburg companies.

CONNECTICUT.

Progress of the Struggle for the United States Senatorship.

Its Origin and Purpose—Relative Claims of the Candidates—Effect of the Bolt on the Presidential Election.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, May 11, 1872.

There is something both discouraging and disgusting in the present condition of political affairs in this State. No party ever made a more gallant fight than did the Republicans of Connecticut this Spring. All personal issues were subordinated to the general good, and there was everywhere the most hearty support of the State ticket. But the triumph had scarcely been achieved when the ranks of the victors are rent into factions, and selfish ambition is threatening to throw away all the fruits of victory. This lamentable condition has been already sketched at some length in the TIMES, but the importance of the crisis justifies a résumé of the facts, so that the public may arrive at just conclusions.

A RETROSPECT.

During the last canvass of the State it was well understood that in case the Republicans secured the Legislature Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY and Hon. O. S. FERRY would be candidates before that body for United States Senator. But the question was not permitted to enter into the canvass and put its result in jeopardy by the jealousies it would raise. While I have no evidence, and do no believe that Senator FERRY took any steps to secure the election of representatives favorable to himself, I am certain that Gen. HAWLEY did not. I was with him much of the time, and know of my own knowledge that he did not attempt in any way to enforce his claims. In one of my letters to the TIMES during the canvass, I made some indirect allusion to the Senatorial question, and upon seeing it he asked me as a personal favor to say nothing of that matter until after the election. They were, he said, to have a hard fight, and it was the first duty of all true Republicans to do everything to carry the State, and to omit to do everything which might make the result uncertain. In this spirit he went through the campaign, doing more than his full share to insure success, as he had done many times before. After the election was over and it was found that the Republicans had a majority of nineteen in the House of Representatives and nine in the Senate, the friends of Gen. HAWLEY began to take steps to ascertain the views of members on the Senatorial question. All that was done was to inquire of some one supposed to know the opinions of the member what they were, and by this course Gen. HAWLEY was soon informed that he had a very large majority of the Legislature. Nothing more than this was even attempted; not a particle of pressure of any sort was brought to bear upon the members, as there was no necessity for anything of the sort. The plain truth was that Gen. HAWLEY was the choice of nine-tenths of the Republican Party of Connecticut. In six counties of the State there were but six members of the Legislature opposed to him, and so great was his popularity that four members of the fifteen in Senator FERRY'S County of Fairfield were in his favor. Lest it may be said that improper influences were brought to bear to secure these men, it may be added that when the two members for Danbury were nominated, a gentleman present said he desired to know before supporting them where they were on the Senatorial question. Both candidates immediately and unequivocally stated that they should vote for Gen. HAWLEY, whereupon there was general applause, and both candidates in the face of this declaration received the entire Republican vote of the town.

GEN. HAWLEY'S POPULARITY.

There was abundant reason for this popularity. Gen. HAWLEY had been identified with the Republican Party of Connecticut from its birth. He had always been an earnest, hard, unselfish worker in its behalf. When the war came he had stepped into the ranks, shouldered a musket and gone into the field, to do battle for his principles. He had served with great credit and came with high rank and renown from the war into which he had entered as a private soldier. With the return of peace he did not cease to do battle for the principles for which he had freely risked his life. In addresses before the people, and as editor-in-chief of the *Hartford Courant*, he unflinchingly upheld the Republican cause. He was a positive man who could always be relied upon. There was never anything uncertain about him. Everybody knew where to find him at all times. He never went into corners to canvass public issues in private whispers. Such a man was sure to have hosts of political adherents, but besides being true to his political convictions, Gen. HAWLEY was true to his friends, personal and political. Nobody could accuse him of betraying a trust. Nobody knew of his ever violating a pledge. Nobody could suspect him of any meanness. A bold, sincere, natural man, he knit men to him, and his great popularity in the State could be a wonder only to those who were wholly ignorant of his character.

SENATOR FERRY AND THE PEOPLE.

On the other hand, Senator FERRY had no strong personal following. A man of great ability, having a mind of large analytical power, he was a man of the forum rather than of the people. There was nothing about him to attract popular sympathy, and outside of his own immediate neighborhood he had no popular support. He was thought to be a man of rectitude, personal as well as political, and his presence in the Senate was generally held to be an honor to the State. But he was in such exceedingly feeble health that he had been unable, during a portion of his term, to attend to the interests of his constituents, and it came to be generally considered that he would not be a candidate for re-election. It is not singular, therefore, that Republican sentiment settled upon Gen. HAWLEY as the proper successor of a man who had been, at best, a Senator by accident, and who, having been physically unable to bear the burdens of office, was supposed to desire to retire to private life. Nobody thought that the wish for office was so strong in this decrepit man, that holding to life, as he was, by a most frail tenure, he would be willing to sacrifice his party to retain his place; yet this is just what has happened.

REPUBLICANISM IN PERIL.

It cannot be too soon or too clearly stated that the Republican Party of Connecticut is in danger of being wrecked by the devotion of a few of its representatives to a man. There is no question of principle whatever in the squabble which has arisen concerning the Senatorship. The plain truth is, that some half dozen members of the Legislature having declared their purpose to vote for FERRY "first, last and all the time," they have had sufficient influence to make imminent a bolt which, with the help of the Democrats, may return their favorite to the Senate. Out of the 142 Republican members, Gen. HAWLEY is the undoubted choice of 126, but as it requires 121 to elect, it will be seen that it is within the power of FERRY'S friends to disrupt their party while they secure their man, but to do this seventeen Republicans must have the aid of all but one of the 115 Democrats in the Legislature. Seeing a chance to destroy Republican power, the 115 Democrats have professed a great desire to be swallowed by the seventeen Republicans, and have done everything in their power to foment the trouble. They have expressed intense admiration for FERRY, and an extreme readiness to vote for him, which ought to have had the effect of opening the eyes of the seventeen recalcitrants, but, unhappily, it has not had that effect. Declaring their purpose to be simply the election of Mr. FERRY, they have been certain while courting Democratic assistance to that end that they are and intend to remain Republicans. They know perfectly well that these 115 Democrats are not going to vote for Mr. FERRY without exacting from him pledges which he cannot give as a Republican, yet they are certain they will vote for him. Denouncing a caucus as iniquitous when it nominates Gen. HAWLEY, they are anxious for it as a means of whipping Democrats into the support of FERRY. Without intending it, perhaps, Mr. S. H. SCRANTON, Mr. ASA BLOODWARD, Mr. ex. Gov. JOHN LOCKWOOD, and others of the inconsiderate friends of Senator FERRY, are wofully inconsistent, and are being used by the Democracy to disrupt their party.

THE BOLT AND THE FALL ELECTION.

The squabble is a most unfortunate affair, and as all the facts have been given to the readers of the TIMES, there is little use in dilating upon them. If the bolters succeed in electing Senator FERRY, there are some who believe that the Democrats must inevitably carry the State at the Presidential election, but the more sensible Republicans do not share in this opinion. Gov. JEWELL declares that whatever happens at New-Haven on Wednesday, the State is sure for the Philadelphia nominees. He deprecates the bolt in the strongest terms, and says that Gen. HAWLEY, being the regular nominated candidate of the Republican Party for Senator, having received 32 votes to 13 for FERRY, is entitled to the support of every member of the party in the Legislature. In his opinion the bolt originated solely in unreasonable devotion to personal interests, but he admits that it may and in the formation of a Greeley party in Connecticut, of which there was not the slightest chance, except for this affair. He has strong hopes, which are shared by the most careful observers, that it will be impossible for the bolters to carry through their schemes, but that Gen. HAWLEY will be elected by a decided majority, as he is entitled to be. In that case, the party will be kept intact, and no bad results will follow the affair, except to those few misguided gentlemen who have sought to overawe the majority of their party by threatening a bolt.

E. C.

WASHINGTON.

Charges Against the Kansas Senators to be Investigated—Amendatory Election Law—The Struggle Over the Tariff.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, as will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate on Saturday, are determined to investigate thoroughly the charges against Senators CALDWELL and POMEROY, and will therefore act in this city and elsewhere to make such investigation. An examination by the Committee of the evidence submitted by the Kansas Legislature showed that there was nothing whatever against Senator POMEROY, and the first disposition was to report to that effect. But after further consideration, and upon the suggestion of Senator POMEROY himself, who declined to see his colleague alone subjected to an investigation on charges which had also been made against him, it was resolved to include the cases of both Senators in the resolution calling for persons and papers.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Senate agreed before adjournment yesterday that the vote on the Amendatory Election law should be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The bill would have passed yesterday, but for the desire of Mr. CASSERLY to support with a speech an amendment which he offered late in the afternoon. He is going to enlighten the Senate and country about the interference of Federal authority in California elections, and the proceedings at the polls near Mare Island, an amendment upon the adoption of which much stress was laid by the Democratic members of the Senate, to place the appointment of election inspectors with District instead of Circuit Judges, was lost by a vote of 19 to 28. The bill has produced a surprisingly small amount of opposition, considering that it may be construed as one of the centralizing measures against which the Cincinnati platform is directed. Mr. THURMAN admitted that he did not consider the law any more in the interest of one party than another, though he opposes it upon principle.

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE TARIFF.

Throughout the session yesterday the House was in a sad state of misunderstanding and confusion on the Tariff bill. The decisions of the Chair were such as to raise constant points of order, made generally by men anxious only to embarrass the majority, or to prevent any tariff action whatever. The Committee of the Whole was constantly getting into complications over the amendments, which were offered without number, out of which it could only extricate itself by rising. The pending paragraph was Mr. DAWES'ten per cent. substitute, the pivotal part of the bill. Although the day was seemingly a wasted one, little actual progress being made on the paragraph, yet a most important step of Congress was taken. This was Mr. DAWES' motion to close all debate on the pending paragraph. This was carried by the unexpected action of an old Democrat, that vote practically settles that Congress will pass a tariff bill this session. It cuts off the power of the extreme protectionists and the free-traders to retard progress by speeches which they were prepared to deliver in extended number. The power of amendment still remains, and the determination to exercise it without attack is apparent. But if the majority continues to be as decisive as that which stood firmly by Mr. DAWES all day Saturday, the managers in these tactics will soon weary of an attempt so hopelessly against the will of the majority. The remaining sections of the bill will not be long one, the vital point being passed. The friends of the present bill are jubilant over the second triumph, and hope to send it to the Senate this week or early in the next. As the Senate has already thoroughly discussed the ten per cent. clauses, and already passed it once, there is no reason why there should be any great delay in that body.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia approve the bill appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument. The sum of $230,000 has already been expended upon the work, and $325,000 will be needed to complete the shaft, while the cost of the whole work, including the shaft and "pantheon," or base, is estimated to be $1,122,000. The Committee unanimously approve the plan of this monument, and of the work that has been already done, and bear cheerful testimony to the energy, integrity, economy and patriotic love which animated and governed the transactions of the "Washington National Monument Society," and especially commend the design of building the monument by the voluntary contributions of the people of the United States.

GENTILES IN UTAH TO BE PROTECTED.

The Secretary of War has recommended an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of a five-company military post near Beaver City, Southern Utah, 200 miles from Salt Lake City. Witnesses who were present at the Mountain Meadow massacre, in which over 150 innocent men, women and children were slaughtered in the most barbarous manner, feel that their lives would be rendered insecure should they testify to the facts; but they say that if the Government of the United States will guarantee them protection they will freely testify to all the facts. Associate Justice HAWLEY says that he is fully satisfied from his experience in that district for the last three years as the judicial officer of the Court, that their feeling of insecurity is well founded, and that he will require a military force established in that district, say at the City of Beaver, of at least five companies, to render the protection needed effective. This recommendation is indorsed by Gov. WOOD and Gen. ORD.

FOREST FIRES.

Conflagrations in the Mountain Woods Still Raging.

Villages in Imminent Peril—Alarm Among the Inhabitants—The Sun Obscured by Dense Clouds of Smoke.

Three Miles of Burning Woods in Ulster County—Chichester Saved with Difficulty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 12.—Reports from Chichester, Ulster County, say that the mountain fires there are three miles in length, and that birds and game are fleeing before the flames. The sight at night is represented as being grand beyond description. On Friday, all day, the smoke was so dense the sun was obscured, and the united efforts of 150 men alone saved the village of Chichester. The atmosphere was so hot that at times they had to throw themselves face downward to avoid suffocation. The greatest anxiety is felt for rain.

Disastrous Fires in the Woods of South Mountain.

CARLISLE, Penn., May 12.—A disastrous fire has been burning for the past six days on South Mountain. It commenced in the vicinity of the Pine Grove Furnace. Today it is raging stronger than ever, and is rapidly working down the mountain towards Holly Spring. A large quantity of trees have been destroyed.

The Woods in Sullivan and Delaware Counties Burning—Immense Destruction of Property—Prayers for Rain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, May 11, 1872.

The forest fires are still raging in this vicinity, and reports of fearful ravages are daily received. The prayer of the country is for rain, as copious falls of that alone can stay the element that is laying waste a vast extent of valuable timber land, doing incalculable damage to farms, and swooping buildings away in many places. Every leaf and twig is as dry as a long-continued spell of hot weather can make them, and the least spark communicated to the woods is sufficient to fire acres upon acres. For several days a strong wind has been blowing, which drives the flames along with fearful velocity, and makes "fighting fire with fire" a dangerous as well as useless operation.

In the immediate vicinity of this place the fires have burned themselves out, and the dense cloud of smoke that has obscured the sun for many days is clearing away; but in the mountains of Sullivan and Delaware Counties the fires are still raging with unabated fury. In Lumberland, Forestburg, Highland, Tusten, and other towns of Sullivan, not only standing timber, but logs and manufactured lumber have been destroyed in immense quantities, and farming, lumbering, and all other occupations have for the time been suspended to fight fire. In the vicinity of Cochecton, this country presents a dreary aspect, the mountains having been burned bleak and barren. Although these fires are miles distant, they illuminate the heavens so brilliantly that they seem but a short way off. Looking up the Delaware Valley last night, the sky presented to the beholder a sight as grand as the most brilliant display of aurora borealis.

In the vicinity of Deposit, in Delaware County, for nearly two weeks the fires have been burning in the forests, and they appear to increase in fury rather than abate. On the lands belonging to JOHN LUSCOMB and J. M. HALL, near the "Summit," along the Erie Railway, a most terrible fire is raging. On both sides of the Erie Railway track, from the Summit to near Deposit, the fires have added to the other great perils of railroading. For miles trains have been compelled to run a fiery gauntlet, the track at times being invisible for the smoke. The heat is described as almost unbearable.

Near Pine Grove fire was communicated to the woods, on Thursday, from a smoldering brush-pile, which had been burned the day before, and was swept rapidly over a large tract of land. The Pine Bush school-house was near, and in imminent danger. The scholars, large and small, turned out en masse, and battled with the flames all day and "last succeeded in confining its extent to a comparatively small territory. If their efforts had been unavailing, most valuable property would have been consumed.

The Summit, which is nearly two thousand feet above the adjacent valleys, presents a terribly beautiful sight for miles around for several nights. Great bands of flame encircled it at intervals, and its greatest height was crowned with fire. On Land Pond Hill the fire is sweeping over the heavily-timbered land of DEWITT, BADE & CLARK, extensive lumbermen of Deposit, and the loss in trees of 3,000 feet, and rails of fences have been burned here, and numerous new-it seeded fields destroyed.

Broome County forests are also ablaze in many localities. Near Killaway a steam-mill, residence, barns and other out-buildings belonging to Mr. R. THOMPSON, the dwelling of Supervisor FIELD, and about two million feet of logs, and a large quantity of other lumber, have been destroyed by fire communicated from the burning woods. Reports of great ravages by forest fires also come from other parts of the country, but no details are given.

What the Cincinnati Convention Really Meant—Mechanics It.

From the Westchester Post, May 11.

Our northern chivalry copy the former slave barons of the South in all particulars. Those Southrons who resembled the feudal nobility of the fifteenth century, strove hard against a strong centralized government. For them a simple, yet half-witted king was always their choice of his prime minister, because under him only they could do what they chose.

Our slave barons of 1860 and 1860 clung to the same principle, that the main object for their purposes, a willing and pliant tool, should occupy the Presidential chair: one who would assent willingly to every dictation of theirs.

For this reason JAMES BUCHANAN was elected in 1856—as new Adams. These slave-barons could not use an independent, self-relying man.

Our Northern imitators of this Southern chivalry entertain the same ideas and follow up the same plans. JOHNSON was too obstreperous for them, therefore he had to go. They thought GRANT was simple, plain, and unskilled in political matters; one who did not understand anything but soldiering, and would not learn, could therefore be made useful to them in their hands. But when GRANT proved himself as competent a President as he had been a great and successful General, and made up his mind to be *President of the United States in deed and in fact, and not President of a few oligarchists*, the latter pack set up a universal howl, and in their eyes no man suddenly had become so corrupt and untrustworthy as he.

Three great Empires went down in Europe through the evil machinations of that such party managers, who had usurped the power of the people, and did not allow a strong centralized government to take root. These three Empires were Germany, Poland, Hungary. The two latter through their feudal system, and oceans of streams of blood were required to resurrect the German realm.

A smaller fate—at least that of dissolution into several small republics—may await us if we do not stop the game of these latter-day magnates in time.

If the office of President be dangerous as an institution, why not abolish it altogether—that stands to reason. But a mere plaything of a President in the hands of a Grats Brown, Carl Schurz, John Cochrane, &c., a sort of Roi d'Yvetot, or Presidential night-cap, is the most ludicrous acquisition that could ever be laid out to a mother like ours, and it would make us appear supremely ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world.

But these Cincinnati magnates did not entertain this opinion by any means, and they surely would have put their calling hat they not the misfortune of the country would above their own personal ambitions and intrigues.

The first balloting pointed unquestionably to ADAMS as the coming man, and without the tricks and devices of the delegates ADAMS would certainly have been nominated.

But as he was too self-relying and independent, the Browns, Schurzes, Pantons, &c., feared that with him they would jump from the frying-pan into the fire.

They intend to give us a second BUCHANAN—as before the Rebellion BUCHANAN I. was only a figurehead—to sanction everything that had been planned and willed by JEFF. DAVIS, STEPHENS, FLOYD, SLIDELL, &c.—so these instruments from Missouri contemplate at this day to install GREELEY in the White House to say "Yes" to everything they dictate, and under their leadership this country would have the opportunity to encounter the same events that shook it from roof-tree to foundation-stone during and immediately after BUCHANAN'S term. This nomination will be applauded by all former slaveholders and secessionists.

In this city there was great joy over the news of his nomination among all the Copperheads and their tools of the Press. Every one of them hurrahed "Long live Buchanan II."

Missouri seems to play the same part formerly enacted by South Carolina; but if her political wire-workers, who pressed that State back into the bosom of the immaculate Democratic church, hope to find the German-Americans the willing and servile voting cattle of old, they are woefully mistaken.

We are heartily tired of these intriguers and brawlers, who are ever full of reform, honesty and virtue—pretending to have—but in reality only striving after personal gains, and thereby undermining the welfare of the nation. No considerations of our German birth shall prevent us from exposing the dangerous plans of SCHURZ, and we will ever warn his blind adherents to beware of his every word and false and idle phrases. Every American citizen conscious in his self-respect, will be but too proud not to receive a President at the hands of such schemers and intriguers.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Bank of Belgium has raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

The apportionment of State taxes for Monmouth County, N. J., is $62,788 74.

Ex-Gov. CHANLER it is thought will succeed Congressman GEORGE M. BROOKS.

Gen. HAWLEY says he has not been in New-Haven since election day.

Hon. JOHN F. BENJAMIN is named for the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri.

Hon. C. W. GILFILLAN is again urged for Congress in the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania.

Only fourteen counties were represented in the Pennsylvania Labor Reform State Convention.

Gen. N. P. BANKS has been invited to speak on political affairs in Titusville, Penn., at an early day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS cheered the Greeley men in Jackson, Miss., by making them a brief visit last week.

In Oregon the Democrats are dissatisfied with the State ticket, and there will probably be three tickets in the field.

PARRY'S dog-sledge and raft expedition in search of the open polar sea sails from San Francisco, via Alaska, this week.

Delaware fruit-growers have raised the cry of not more than a third of a crop of strawberries on account of the want rain.

The Catholic Temperance Societies of Wisconsin are to hold a State Convention in Watertown on the 15th of June.

At Philadelphia there were fifty deaths from small-pox for the week, an increase of 11 over last week.

The shops attached to the rolling-mills of ATKINS BROTHERS, Pottsville, Penn., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $15,000; partially insured.

The crops throughout Utah are reported to be in fine condition. There is little or no fear this year of a grasshopper plague.

It is said HENDRICKS was to have been DAVIS' Secretary of State, but somehow things are not turning out that way.

All the Republican papers in the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania urge the re-election of Hon. JOHN B. PACKER to Congress.

Contracts to the amount of nearly half a million dollars have been made for buildings to be erected in Salt Lake during the next six months.

The St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, of Philadelphia, are expected in Boston May 17, as guests of the Boston Commandery.

The Mercer County delegates to the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention are instructed to vote for M. C. TROUT for Governor.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that the Republicans throughout the Northern Reserve repudiate the Cincinnati nomination and stand by GRANT.

A negro in jail at Carthage, Tenn., charged with rape on a white lady, was recently taken out by five men and hanged to a tree, and afterward shot with pistols.

The recent steamer excursion on the Great Salt Lake was highly successful, and will be often repeated during the Summer for the benefit of tourists.

The Herkimer County Democratic Convention sends Gen. J. C. FRISBY, of Little Falls, delegate to the State Convention, and instructs GREELEY and BROWN.

Hon. LEWIS CHIDDERDON, delegate from the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, from the Second Orange District, alternate, Dr. J. D. FRIEND.

A Hudson River Railroad brakeman, named PALMER CARMAN, of Greenbush, was thrown from a car, and his head severed from his body, on Saturday night, at Croton.

Two Democratic papers in this State of little influence in or out of their party, urge the nomination of Judge SANFORD E. CHURCH for President by the National Democratic Convention.

The Boston *Journal* says it is proposed by those self-appointed delegates to Cincinnati from Massachusetts who were accepted at Cincinnati to hold a meeting in Boston, to see what can be done about it.

A leading Democrat in the West is a little doubtful about going GREELEY, and expresses himself thus: "I would stoop a great way to conquer; but to stoop so far and get hoked after all, wouldn't be agreeable."

Judge DAVID DAVIS dined with Ex-Senator T. A. HENDRICKS, Hon. J. E. MCDONALD, E. S. ALVORD, JOHN E. RISLEY, DAN. VOORHEES' brother-in-law, and other prominent Democrats in Indianapolis, on Wednesday last.

It is asserted that two men who claimed seats in the Cincinnati Convention, as delegates from this State, were thrown out by the Committee on Credentials, and subsequently took seats as delegates from Connecticut.

Several surviving soldiers of the Mexican war residing in Minnesota, held a meeting in St. Paul on Wednesday last, and voted to have a reunion in the same city on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is getting impatient, and calls upon all his "heretofore Democratic contemporaries" (*sic*) to take sides at once for or against GREELEY, and to give him a straight Democratic ticket, or let him perish in the last ditch.

The Maryland Fire King, who, several weeks ago, was so badly burned in Baltimore, started out recently on a second tour, after the disasters which befel him having been repaired. He was, however, again returned home, thoroughly persuaded that fire is too hot for him to handle.

PHIL. SMITH, a San Francisco stock operator, has been arrested, charged with falsely representing himself as the agent of JOHN F. JONES, thereby inducing the firm of CHILD & TIERNEY to purchase a large amount of Choller Block on JONES' account, which he had no authority so order.

An Oregon correspondent describes the Democratic candidate for Congress as a plain, sandy-haired man, "not advanced enough to wear a white shirt, though he succeeds in surmounting his woolen overcoat with a paper collar, which shows that he belongs to the present age."

Accounts from the Assembly District Conventions held to select delegates to Elmira generally say that there is substantial unanimity among Republicans of this State in favor of the renomination of President GRANT, and that the Republicans who indorse GREELEY are few in number.

Bostonians are gloating over a remarkable instance of the constancy of averages, as shown in the statistics of delinquents of the public library for the last two years. During the last year, in a circulation for home use of 265,000, one borrower in fifteen kept books over a fortnight, and one in 348 kept them over three weeks, and these are precisely the proportion shown in the previous year's home use of 238,710.

The New Fortifications at Strasbourg.

The *North German Correspondent* says that Strasbourg, according to German journals, is to be surrounded by a girdle of sixteen forts, at an average distance of about one German mile from the enceinte of the town. Five of those forts to the north-west of the city will be first built. Their construction has been undertaken by various companies of contractors, and are to be completed by the 1st April, 1875. A commencement has been made by erecting a number of temporary dwellings sufficient to accommodate from 500 to 1,000 masons in each of the sites. These men will chiefly come from other parts of Germany, as the Alsatians are disinclined to accept employment on the works. The remaining thirteen forts will not be begun until the first five are completed. The total expense is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 of thalers. When all are finished, and not till then, the old fortifications will be demolished.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Large Deficit in the Annual Budget in Spain.

Extraordinary Taxation to be Resorted to to Meet it.

Gambetta Recommends Patience and Tenacity to the Alsatians.

Defeat and Disorganization of the Mexican Revolutionists.

Telegraph Lines Restored Between Matamoras and Reynosa.

SPAIN.

The Colonizing Revolt—Large Deficiency in the Budget.

MADRID, May 12.—The Carlists continue to give in their submissions to the officers of the Government. Marshal SERRANO will have the greater portion of the forces under his command concentrated in the PROVINCE of BURGOS to-morrow.

The annual Budget has been made public. The expenditures of the past fiscal year were $62,000,000 pesetas, and the receipts $59,000,000. The Budget proposes to levy a tax of ten per cent. on railway fares. The tax on the interest of the internal debt is retained. Legacies are also taxed, and the tax on landed property is increased ten per cent. The Budget for the maintenance of the clergy is continued substantially without change.

FRANCE.

Gambetta's Advice as to the Means of Obtaining Satisfaction from Germany.

PARIS, May 12.—M. GAMBETTA, replying to an address from a deputation of Alsatians, said France must not speak of revenge. He advised them to adopt patience and tenacity as the watch words for the future. True to a policy of which these are the key-notes, France would obtain satisfaction without resorting to the sword.

MEXICO.

Telegraphic Communication Re-Established Between Matamoras and Reynosa.

MATAMORAS, May 12.—Telegraphic communication was re-established with Reynosa yesterday, and will be open to Camargo to-morrow. Gen. TREVINO, with a small cavalry force, left Camargo four days ago, going in the direction of Linares and Monterey. Gen. QUIROGA left at the same time, with a few infantry, marching toward Mier, which is also en route to Monterey by a different road than that taken by TREVINO. The revolutionary force with them was small, and, it is said in need of provisions. Gen. CAVALLOS entered Reynosa today. It is rumored that Gen. CORTINA refuses to obey Gen. CAVALLOS' orders, and will operate on his own account and live off the country. This, however, needs confirmation.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

Proclamation of the President Regarding Fore

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUSSIANIZATION. POLITY OF THE NEW EMPIRE. By Rev. O. A. Judd, D.D. New-York: T. Whittaker.

As a class like the unsound, when the question of cosmological movements forms almost a subject of division in the Episcopal Churches both of England and America, it is a matter of the highest importance that it should be plainly defined, which among the present customs here are the marks of the legitimate Church, and which are the tokens of its imperfection.

This work, though somewhat defective in character, will be found both novel and interesting. Only a portion of the volume is devoted to all those additional features which go to make up a perfect work of political economy. The author's main point of attack is the Bank Circulation which he considers unjustly enjoyment that can be derived from the study of this branch of political science.

This is a delightful little essay, written by a gentleman who is evidently master of his subject.

THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF MASONRY. By Rev. G. OLIVER, D.D. New-York: Masonic Publication Company.

This work contains three essays on solemn subjects, viz., "Astronomy and Geology," "Masonic Civilization," which are written in a simple, easy manner, and though not marked by much originality of thought, will nevertheless prove quite useful in the present case, as there seems to those holding a widely different estimate.

THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY. By Rev. G. OLIVER, D.D. New-York: Masonic Publication Company.

This work contains the growth of living organisms, and almost exhaustive list of curious, quaint odor, which always clings to old paints, rain or scorching sun.

It contains sketches of which have been written. It contains sketches of which have been written. It contains sketches of which have been written.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, MAY 11, 1872.

The exports of the various kinds of Produce since [illegible] from the Port of New-York:

Beef, pkgs	41	Spirits Turp., bbls	148
Cotton, bales	3,581	Rosin, bbls	1,365
Copper, bbls	14	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs	20	Pork, pkgs	722
Grain, bbls	1,000	Provisions, pkgs	1,000
Grain, bush	47,000	Lard, pkgs	979
Oats, bushels	5,371	Butter, pkgs	1,004
Flaxseed, bags	13	Cheese, pkgs	2,743
Rosin, bbls	70	Tallow, pkgs	55
Corn-meal, bbls	3,950	Pea-nuts, bags	224
Corn-meal, bags	900	Rice, pkgs	160
Oil-meal, bbls	100	Skins, bales	93
Starch, bbls	1,137	Starch, boxes	400
Hides, No	9,662	Tobacco, hhds	424
Hides, bales	250	Tobacco, b'ls & cases	1,575
Leather, sides	4,120	Whisky, bbls	68

The various businesses since our last, as reported by the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—4 boxes Oil-cloths, 27 Empty Hogsheads, 47,318 bushels Corn, 62 bbls. Tallow, 665 bbls. Tallow, 13 cases Cantles, and 1 boxes Bacon, 891 boxes Cheese, 6 bbls. Tobacco, 6 cases Bronzes, 159,360 lbs. Dry-wood, 1 case Furs, 82 pkgs. Drugs, 5,000 Staves, 100 bales Cotton, 200 tcs. Beef, 200 bbls. Pork, 10 pkgs. Tobacco, 12 pkgs. Clocks.

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—6,000 bushels Corn, 23 bales Fur, 97 boxes Meats, 2,585 boxes Cheese, 5 kegs Madder, 1,182 boxes Bacon, 3 boxes Dress Goods, 178 tcs. Beef, 32 bales Leather, 24 bbls. Tallow, 124 boxes Ham, 1 case Sewing-machines, 2 boxes Machinery, 20 tcs. Pork, 85 pkg. Butter, 10,982 lbs. Provisions, 18 tcs. Tallow, 31 bbls. Pork, 4 pkgs. Pumps, 1 pkg. Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—39,000 bushels Wheat, 150 tons Ore, 20 bales Cotton.

By the ship Monmouth, for Liverpool—23 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 415 pkgs. Waste, 1,985 bags Oil-cake, 624 tcs. Lard, 761 bales Cotton, 62 logs Walnut, 41 logs Cherry, 22,824 bushels Corn, 40,000 Staves.

By the ship Cornelius Grinnell, for London—145 bales Scraps, 200 tcs. Lard, 30 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,200 bbls. Rosin, 275 tcs. Beef, 10 cases Pine-apples, 90 bags Sperm-oil, 2,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 991 bags Castor Pumice, 183 boxes Clocks, 800 boxes Corn, 29 bbls. Lamp-black, 12,000 Staves, 97 casks Sperm-oil, 34,803 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Anglia, for Glasgow—100 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, 25,687 bushels Corn, 600 Oars, 42 boxes Ham, 196 bags Oil-cake, 162 bales Hog-hair, 1 box of Shoemakers' Knives, 1 bale Tallow, 1,574 bushels Barley, 700 bbls. Flour, 42 pkgs. Feeds, 27 pkgs. Rags, 200 bales Cotton, 40,000 Shooks.

By the barks Liberia, for Liverpool—1,000 bbls. Tallow, 1 bale Sewing-machines, 1 bale

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTFUL C.—Mr. George H. Gilfillan and Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Marsena Family.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY, &c.—Miss Jennie Worrell, Miss Ella Chapman.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 2½.

STEINWAY HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—Mr. Sarasate, Miss Cottrell, Miss Gedney.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—McVICKER'S HIBERNICON.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and daily represent faithfully passing events through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....4
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3 00

Subscriptions to either or our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We publish today an important dispatch from Washington in reference to the negotiations between the United States and British Governments upon the Treaty of Washington. So many unfounded rumors are daily put in circulation that the public will be interested in learning the exact truth about the negotiations. It is quite evident that the treaty is not despaired of in the best informed quarters, and we need not say what pleasure it would give us to record its final success.

President GRANT has requested the resignation of Collector CASEY, of New-Orleans, in consequence of the testimony as to his conduct during the political troubles in that city, taken before the Congressional Committee. This testimony only was submitted to the President on Friday. We long since recommended Mr. CASEY'S removal, if the charges against him were not refuted, and we have no doubt that the action of the President will meet with popular approval.

The most prominent Greeley leader in the South is WARMOTH, of Louisiana. This man has been too frequently exposed by us to need detailed description now. It is sufficient to say that he is the worst of that class of marauding adventurers who have made the reconstructed South their prey, cloaking their conduct under the most zealous professions of fidelity to Republican principles. Of sincerity or devotion he knows nothing. He leaves the party for the party's good, and the more of his class that will follow his example, the greater will be the satisfaction of decent men. There is room for them all in the Greeley party, and among the hungry and reckless schemers who manipulated the Cincinnati Convention, they will find congenial company. By all means let them all rally to the aid of FENTON, COCHRANE, McCLURE, and their fellows.

The State Conventions of both parties meet on Wednesday of this week to choose delegates to the respective National Conventions. We shall look to the Republican Convention with confidence for wise and harmonious action. This State being the home of the Cincinnati candidate, the deliberations of the Convention will be peculiarly important. It will have a chance, which should not be thrown away, to show that no honest reformer need leave the Republican Party. The voice of the Convention should be distinct in favor of those measures—amnesty, civil service reform, and reduction of taxation—which are all that are necessary to unite sincere Republicans. As for the Democratic Convention, the interest in its proceedings will consist entirely in its course with reference to the candidature of Mr. GREELEY.

A Mock Trial.

The prospect of getting Judge BARNARD fairly tried is at present a poor one. To be sure, the Legislature has directed a trial, and managers have been appointed, but who are these managers? Almost all of them are men who have opposed impeachment, and have fought for BARNARD through thick and thin. The Court has, in fact, been deliberately packed—whether by the influence of A. D. BARBER'S fund or not we are unable to say. Some underhand influences must have been at work to produce such a result as this. No one will believe—perhaps no one will even seriously pretend—that the public interest or the cause of justice was studied when the managers of the impeachment trial were appointed. Consider the facts.

There were some gentlemen engaged in the preliminary investigations whose honesty was beyond all question. One or two are retained on the list of managers—but why should Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Mr. TOMEY, (who has proved himself a sterling friend of the public this session,) Mr. STRAHAN and Mr. FLAMMER have been omitted? There appears to be no doubt whatever that Tammany's allies in the Republican Party worked very hard to secure the exclusion of these gentlemen, and that Mr. GREELEY'S influence was exerted on the same side. Mr. GREELEY expects to be elected President by Democratic votes, and therefore he is doing everything in his power to make friends of the Democrats in this State. His Tammany friends already hold important offices. Turn them out, and put honest men in, and Mr. GREELEY is weakened by the loss of "official" influence. Our Albany correspondent distinctly told us, on Saturday, that the packed ticket for managers was known at Albany as the "Democratic, or Greeley ticket." Such disgraceful bargaining was never seen before, but all the recent failures at Albany are to be traced directly to it. Mr. GREELEY'S friends are acting with the Democrats now, in order that the Democrats may support Mr. GREELEY in his Presidential canvass. This fact will come out more clearly every day.

Now, BARNARD has always been a great friend of the Tammany Republicans, and they wish to keep him on the Bench of the Supreme Court. The Democrats alone could not have done it. It was by means of Republican votes—called out by Mr. GREELEY'S special influence—that they succeeded in leaving out Mr. TILDEN, Mr. STRAHAN, Mr. TOMEY and Mr. FLAMMER. In the places of these gentlemen, they put in every member of the Judiciary Committee who was hostile to impeachment. What right has Mr. HAYES, Mr. HILL or Mr. VENDER to be on a Board of Managers appointed to try Judge BARNARD? Everybody acquainted with the facts must see various reasons why these men should have been left out—none why they should be put in. It is impossible to have any confidence in such a Board. Mr. HILL has already publicly expressed his belief that Judge BARNARD is not corrupt. This fact alone ought to have disqualified him. We are careful enough not to choose jurymen who even secretly entertain an opinion with regard to the innocence or guilt of an accused person. But here is a man, appointed to try a case of extreme importance, who has openly avowed that the accused is innocent. How is it possible to regard the approaching trial except as a thing cut and dried beforehand?

Surely the least that the Legislature can do is to at once appoint Mr. TILDEN in the place of Mr. HILL, and Mr. TOMEY in the place of VENDER. The exclusion of these gentlemen can only be prompted by an understanding that BARNARD is to be "put through." Will not some honest member of the Legislature try a direct vote today on the question? Let us at least have the new alliance of Greeleyites and Democrats brought out into prominence. The Board ought also to have counsel, and the counsel should be the three members of the Bar Association who conducted the preliminary proceedings—for they are better acquainted with the facts than other men. It is certainly a most disheartening thing to have everything going wrong at the eleventh hour—and that through a corrupt combination of Republicans and Democrats. This is the *first* effect of the wonderful "policy" which Mr. GREELEY is pursuing. The subsequent results must inevitably be of the same description. Republicans who bid for Democratic support must pay a good price for it. But the public will have long and sharp memories for the men who betray them just now. We anticipate that recent events at Albany will not help Mr. GREELEY much in his Presidential fight.

Once more, we entreat some decent man in the Legislature to get a test vote on the question whether or not Mr. TILDEN, Mr. TOMEY and Mr. STRAHAN shall be placed on the Board of Managers!

Another Disastrous Defeat.

It lies with the present Republican Legislature to say whether the Tammany leaders shall be brought to justice. This consummation is, of course, earnestly desired by every honest man in the State. It is, moreover, of incalculable importance to the community. If crimes like those of Tammany can be committed and exposed, and the guilty escape, the injury to the moral sense of the people cannot be estimated. It would be a license for plunder to every scoundrel in public place in the State of New-York, and an invitation to all scoundrels not in public employment to obtain a chance for safe stealing as soon as possible.

If the Legislature fails to do its clear duty in this matter, it will not be because its duty and the popular will are not perfectly plain. It will be because the influence of one prominent Republican is allowed to prevail. That man is Mr. ALVORD. A few words will show the position he occupies.

There has been once passed by the Legislature a bill, introduced by Mr. TILDEN, providing for the removal of certain obstacles, legal and other, now obstructing the fair trial of the Ring thieves. The main purpose of the bill, which is known as the Oyer and Terminer bill, was to secure a prompt trial, before impartial Judges, of persons accused of offenses in public office. This bill was vetoed by the Governor. We do not pretend to fathom his motives for this action, but its effect is not to be mistaken. It is to shield the perpetrators of public robberies, some of which appear to have been committed during Mr. HOFFMAN'S term as Mayor,—from justice. It is a service of the most valuable kind to TWEED and HALL and their confederates. Whatever its intention, the veto was an act which no Republican Legislature can possibly sustain without disgrace. It would be easy enough to show the stain Gov. HOFFMAN has added to an already tarnished name by his endeavor to kill Mr. TILDEN'S bill, but that is not now pertinent. What concerns the public now is that the veto shall be overridden. It would be so, as we are credibly informed, if it were not for the active opposition of Mr. ALVORD to the measure. He can find nothing inconsistent with his duty as a Republican and an honest man, in going about canvassing, in person, against the bill. He hopes in this way to prevent the full vote necessary to carry it over the Governor's veto. We cannot conceive of a worse way for a legislator of the State to be serving his constituents.

We trust that Mr. TILDEN will press his bill as early and as strongly as possible. Let us know exactly how the members of the Assembly stand upon it. It is not as a Republican measure that we urge it, for it originated with a pronounced Democrat. But as it is an honest measure, absolutely necessary to the ends of justice, and essential to the Reform to which this Republican Legislature is pledged, it is the plain duty of every Republican to support it. If it is defeated, our party must take the responsibility. We have the votes to pass it, and if we do not, we cannot escape the consequences. We should subject ourselves to great and deserved discredit.

Nor will it do to plead that a few men only were wanting. Those few men must come from the Republicans. We shall take care that they have their full share of public condemnation. Their names shall be known, and their associations, and if Mr. ALVORD chooses to head the list, the public will not be slow to condemn him. He will be brought before a Court where corrupt Judges have little power, and where Gov. HOFFMAN'S constitutional quibbles will not avail—the court made up of the honest men of all parties in the State. But, though the immediate instruments in defeating the bill are exposed to public condemnation, the Republican Party cannot but share their disgrace. If Mr. ALVORD has any sense of what simple honesty and his duty to his party demand, he will cease his opposition; if he deems our charges against him unjust, let him prove them so by securing by his aid, in public and in private, the passage of the bill. We will cheerfully accord him full credit for taking that course.

The Question in Connecticut.

Whether the integrity of the Republican Party shall be sacrificed to personal whims, and whether a majority shall capitulate to a minority, are the chief questions presented in the Senatorial contest in Connecticut. No one can deny that Gen. HAWLEY is the undoubted choice of a large majority of the Republicans in the Legislature, and no one has attempted to show that this preference is other than a fair expression of popular opinion.

There are but two possible ways of ending the present trouble, for all talk of a compromise candidate is mischievous and idle. Either Gen. HAWLEY must be chosen by Republican votes, or Senator FERRY must be elected by the Democrats, aided by a few Republican bolters. In view of the professions made by these bolters, it is only fair to ask them to reflect upon the consequences of the course they threaten to take. Declaring, as they do, that they and their candidate intend to remain in the Republican Party, it must be plain to them that if Mr. FERRY is elected by 115 Democrats, aided by seventeen Republican bolters, it will be nonsense to consider him a representative of Republican interests. Whether he is required to give pledges in advance of such an election or not, he, and those Republicans who enter into the coalition, are sure to become subservient to Democratic influences. They may intend nothing of the sort, and we do not believe that they do, notwithstanding the boasts that this is a "Liberal Republican movement," but it is inevitable from their contemplated action.

Nothing is urged against Gen. HAWLEY except that he was nominated in caucus, and that comes with ill-grace from the friends of Senator FERRY, for Mr. FERRY owes his seat to a pretty severe straining of that very piece of party machinery six years ago, and he has no hope of present success unless every Democrat in the Legislature is bound in caucus to vote for him. His cry against the caucus is only meant to be used to defeat the will of the majority, and its intent is so obvious that it has provoked the contempt even of Democrats. We trust that the Republican members of the Legislature will be less recreant to their duty than they would have us believe they intend to be. We can assure them that if they are as good as their threats, they will themselves be the only sufferers. The Republicans certainly cannot want them again, and the Democrats assuredly will not. They might reflect with profit, at this moment, upon the fate of Mr. JAMES DIXON and other wrecks in sight of their own decks.

The Backwardness of Staten Island.

The land-owners of Staten Island are having their regular yearly grumble, because their beautiful suburb does not get what they think its fair share of settlement, or growth, from the overrunning Metropolis at the favorable time of Spring. We have often expressed admiration for the unequaled natural beauties of Staten Island, and its undeniable advantages in certain respects as a place of residence, but there are some drawbacks which it is to the interest of real estate holders to point out, and which it would be mistaken kindness to them to try to conceal. Staten Island has glorious marine views, noble building sites, an air rich with the salt of the sea, and an inland picturesqueness which, as associated with its external scenery, is, perhaps, not equaled in in the world. It is called the Isle of Wight of America, but it surpasses the Isle of Wight in this combination of attractions and advantages. Yet, in spite of all this, and of its proximity to what will be the greatest city of the modern world, Staten Island is comparatively undeveloped and neglected.

Why is this? First, because the island is too inaccessible from the town; secondly, because the different parts of the island are too inaccessible from each other; third, because of imperfect drainage and the general backwardness of improvement. The spot, to begin with, is but five miles from Manhattan. Yet you can only go there once an hour, and that for only half the hours of the twenty-four. There should be half-hour boats all day, and hour boats all night, to begin with. We are told it would not pay to have these. Of course it would not. When Commodore VANDERBILT scuffed a wherry down there fifty years ago, it would not have "paid" to put on the *Castleton* or the *Westfield*. But it is pretty well understood now that the swiftest way to "make" a new locality is to provide means for taking people there. Such an increase in trips as we suggest, known to be on a firm and permanent basis, would increase the value of real estate and the number of population at least from five to ten per cent. a year, and a little reflection will show how far this might compensate indirectly for the failure of the ferry-boats to pay otherwise. But this is not all. The present fares are too high. Instead of twelve cents, as on the North Shore route, or ten, as on the South Shore, the rate should be no more than six cents, or perhaps five. The fares now charged discourage the artisan classes from seeking homes in the villages that fringe the Staten Island shore, and all experience would be belied if the reduced rates did not within a reasonable time put more money in the treasury of the ferry companies than they were in the habit of getting before.

As regards the difficulty of going from point to point on Staten Island when you once get there, we have to say that the roads, besides being circuitous and baffling in an absurd degree, are abominably bad. There is no region within twenty miles of New-York where the roads are so execrable as in Richmond County. With some exceptions, at New-Brighton and vicinity, the highways are mere mud or dust, horribly stuffed with stones and spotted with quagmires, destructive to eyes, carriages, clothes and tempers: while bad grading, or no grading at all, increases the discomfort and loss by wear and tear. Many people who come to view Staten Island, and who are charmed by its loveliness, are repelled by these outrageous roads, and so hundreds who would make desirable residents are every season practically turned away. Of course the excuse is that it would not "pay" to make roads good and keep them so. The plea is as sensible as in the other case, and equally productive of encouraging results.

The prejudice against the healthfulness of Staten Island is without doubt exaggerated. There is less malarious illness there than is commonly supposed, probably less than on Manhattan Island itself, and the higher ground everywhere in Richmond is as healthy as healthy can be. Still, the drainage of the island is, for the most part, shamefully bad, and ought to be remedied forthwith. The almost unexampled filth of the villages on the south shore is also a gross evil. What with the piled-up offal of the streets, and along the beaches, the stench of the shanties wherein provisions and shell-fish are sold, the yelps of hundreds of mangy curs, and the general air of squalor and nastiness, there is quite enough between Stapleton and Clifton to disgust an intending settler, even if good roads and good drainage tempted him toward the interior.

When the residents of Staten Island manage to pluck up public spirit enough to go to work with a will, and abate all these nuisances, they will not long have occasion to growl, as they now do, about the island being neglected. Self-help is the best help in all such cases. The improvements we indicate should each and all be set about at once. As to waiting for the Woods' Island Railroad, or the bridge across the Kill Von Kull, before setting their house in order, the people of Richmond County might as well wait for the Greek Kalends.

Judge McCunn.

There is some prospect that the Legislature will be compelled to take immediate and definite action in regard to Judge McCUNN, whose case is now before it. This action will probably be the formal impeachment of McCUNN by the Assembly, and his trial before the Senate. This desirable course will be called for by a majority of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, who have signed a report to that body stating that they find JOHN H. McCUNN guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in office, and recommending his impeachment.

It is understood that the delay of the Committee in making their report has been caused by an inability on the part of several members, by pressure of other business, to give the testimony obtained that careful consideration which it deserves. The report recommending the impeachment of Judge McCUNN will, it is expected, be signed by nearly all of the Committee before it is formally presented to the House for consideration. Though the Committee appear to be an unit on the question of McCUNN'S mal and corrupt conduct, some of the members are unwilling to have him impeached, despite their own finding against him. They incline to a temporising course, and are in favor of the Governor being requested to recommend that the Senate remove McCUNN without trial. We have already pointed out the folly of sending the cases of these corrupt Judges to the Governor at all; and it is well known that nothing would please McCUNN better than to adopt such a line of conduct. It would afford him some hope of escape through the chances of delay in final action, until it would be too late to secure the necessary twenty-two affirmative votes in the Senate for his removal. By adopting that method, instead of the more proper and decisive one of impeachment and trial, the prosecution of Judge McCUNN will assume a partisan and political aspect, rather than the judicial character so necessary and desirable, in order to insure general public confidence in the result arrived at.

Let us have no temporising in the case, but rather let the matter be pushed forward without further delay, and the impeachment of McCUNN voted immediately. By doing this the Assembly will not be deciding the case, or passing judgment, as so many of the members seem to fear, but merely performing the part of a Grand Jury when finding an indictment. Their action will be based upon evidence which leaves them no alternative but to submit the case to the Court provided by the State Constitution, to be there tried upon its merits alone. There need be no apprehension that the Senate will fail to do justice in the case, if the matter is properly presented before it without unnecessary circumlocution or delay.

A Kitchen Rebellion.

Strikes of all sorts in every department of labor—strikes of cobblers and carpenters, of car-drivers and hod-carriers, on every imaginable pretext, we have long been familiar with. But it was reserved for the Scottish manufacturing town of Dundee to give the world the novelty of a strike of servant-maids. What makes the matter more whimsical is that these rulers of the Scottish kitchen have struck, not for increase of wages, but for additional freedom. They wanted a half holiday once a week and a whole Sunday every fortnight; they claimed the privilege of wearing such garments and ornaments as they pleased, with only the commendable proviso that they should be paid for; and they protested against a certain hateful and mysterious imposition of many Dundee mistresses, who compeled their servants to wear a badge of servitude, known as a "flag," and not only that but to pay for it themselves.

Fired by these intolerable wrongs, the banded strength of the Dundee kitchen met the other day in convention, organized a Servant-maids' Protective Union, made vast numbers of speeches—no worse, and probably much more amusing than the average eloquence of other popular assemblies—and solemnly resolved to leave each spit unturned and every bell unanswered until the obnoxious restrictions were removed.

What has been the cause of this unique rebellion, we do not yet know. But there can be little doubt of its entire success. A revolt which threatens as its first result immediate starvation, will bring to terms even a more inflexible tyrant than the Dundee mistress who compels her servants to to wear a "flag," and to forego the brilliant raiment and glittering though illusive "Brummagem" jewelry, so dear to the uneducated female heart. Indeed, to American house-keepers, weary with a life-long struggle against the encroachment of much more exacting "help," who make it a favor not to insist on joining the family at meals, or in the drawing-room, and consider about two hours in twenty-four a fair day's work, the claims of the Dundee strikers will seem not exorbitant. It must be obnoxious certainly to be made to wear a "flag" for which you have had to pay, and to be denied the right to gratify a reasonable taste for cheap jewelry and gorgeous apparel. Every other Sunday, too, and a weekly half holiday, are concessions which our own house-keepers would be well content to make.

If the spirit of revolt should spread to our own shores, the consequence would be much more serious. We should have our down-trodden domestics claiming every other day for a holiday at the very least, entire immunity from work of every sort, free choice of all their mistresses' best dresses, and liberty to receive company in the parlor whenever they wished. And when these claims were granted—as indeed how could they be refused?—we might esteem ourselves only too happy, if the sovereigns of the scullery rested there, and did not compel us to eat on delf in the kitchen and sleep in the garret, while they feasted on porcelain in the best parlor, and found repose after their arduous labors in the state bedrooms.

Wisdom would counsel us to make every possible concession at once to avert the threatened danger, as a beleaguered town by capitulating at the first gun hopes to soothe the fury of its conquerors. Let us yield, if necessary, the question of the dresses and the matter of seeing company in the parlor, the use of the piano, and the two hundred odd holidays throughout the year, thankful if we may still be allowed the use of the dining-room when not required for the festivities of the kitchen, a bedroom or two on the upper floors, and privilege to have a friend now and then to dinner.

The Dundee revolt may be the signal for a terrible social revolution which may consign house-keepers all the world over to a slavery yet more hopeless and miserable than that on which they now gaze. It is the part of prudence to precipitate the enemy while there is yet time. If we treat our "help" with due deference, let them do just as they please, work or not, as they feel like it, pay them liberal wages, and have our wives and daughters attend to such trifles as cooking, cleaning and waiting on the table, we shall, doubtless, find them tractable and kind. Let us think of Dundee and beware.

Shooting by "Accident."

The humorous person who points a gun, supposed to be unloaded, at his intimate friend or dearest relative, and is overwhelmed with grief when, after pulling the trigger, he finds that he has committed homicide, is perennial and inexhaustible. He shot his sister on Friday, and we may confidently anticipate that he will kill his mother or brother during the next fortnight. He learns nothing from experience, but remaining firm in the faith that no gun can possibly be loaded unless he has just loaded it himself, cheerfully picks up any fire-arm that may come within his way, and good-humoredly kills the casual relative or friend on whom fate may have billeted his humorous bullet.

It is the habit of the Press, and of all persons who may hear of this sort of unintentional homicide, to denounce the folly of the fool whose dreary joke has ended in death. But to the thinking man it will be apparent that mere idiocy is not a sufficient explanation of the conduct of the humorous homicide. Were he instigated solely by his own stupidity, he would not limit himself exclusively to fire-arms as the only aid to his practical joke. He has known of a score of instances in which people have been killed with fire-arms which the user believed to be unloaded. Even the dullest fool would remember this fact, and hence would be rather less likely to joke with a gun or a pistol than he would with poison. And yet we never hear of a man who insists upon giving his sister arsenic, under the impression that it is sugar. So it is plain that the persistent adherence to fire-arms, on the part of the humorous homicide, is not satisfactorily explained by the theory that he is a fool.

Then, too, it should be noted that he never kills himself with the gun which he assumes to be unloaded. He will point and fire it at any available person who may be within reach, but he never points it at himself. To his mind the joke of the thing consists in a feigned attempt at murder; not in a pretended effort at suicide. Now, were he merely a fool, he would as frequently commit the benevolent action of shooting himself as the reprehensible one of shooting other people.

And the most remarkable and mysterious part of his performance as an unintentional murderer is the fact that he never misses his aim. Now, it may be assumed as an axiom that no man who is sufficiently familiar with fire-arms to be able to hit anything at which he fires, is ever guilty of the idiocy of snapping a gun at anybody. The humorous homicide, therefore, is undoubtedly unaccustomed to fire-arms, and is hence necessarily a wretched shot. Nevertheless, he never fires his gun in pursuance of his immense joke of pretended murder without killing or fatally wounding the person at whom he aims. Take the same man, and send him with the same gun to shoot at wild ducks or rabbits, and he will infallibly miss every shot. Yet, when he is in the bosom of his family, and imagines his gun to be unloaded, he will aim among the intricacies of furniture, and at persons rapidly moving about the room, and bring down a sister or a friend with the most unerring certainty.

No psychologist has yet undertaken to account for these mysterious facts, and in the absence of any scientific explanation we are left to the uncertainty of conjecture. Is the humorous homicide the descendant of some ancestral pirate, and is he moved by an hereditary and irresistible, though unacknowledged impulse, to the commission of murder? Or is he simply a cunning maniac, who has for a long time determined to kill some unsuspecting person, and who, after surreptitious practice at target shooting, has acquired a proficiency which enables him to kill his brother when quietly sitting in a chair, or to wing his sister when she is in rapid motion? Who shall solve the problem? For that there is a problem involved in the question why the humorous homicide perpetually repeats himself, no one who considers the subject can doubt.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some of B. GRATZ BROWN'S neighbors have been hunting up his record on the treatment of rebels in Missouri. It is not very encouraging to those who have pinned their faith upon his character for stability. As early as 1866 he urged disfranchisement in Missouri on the grounds:

"It is not within the thought of this nation and this people that they who have engaged in this resistance and rebellion, whether openly in arms or stealthily by device and falsehood, shall ever in the future have the means of controlling our institutions or shaping our policies. *Franchises is not for such—cannot be for such—will not be for such.*"

When the Constitution was framed, he was strongly opposed to many features in it, but waived everything in consideration of disfranchisement. As late as 1866, he wrote:

"I need scarcely say, that I am one of those who have from the beginning believed that the loyal and the disloyal can never live in Missouri together, and the latter must be forced to depart, and I believe that registration is the only mode that will accomplish it."

Mr. BROWN evidently is not much more consistent in his course than Mr. GREELEY himself.

We quote the following report from the chief Tammany daily paper of this City. If it does not convey its own moral to the reader, comment would be thrown away:

"The Tammany Committee of Thirteen on Organization met last evening at Tammany Hall, HENRY W. GENET in the chair. Among those present were Judge SEABURY, Prof. LIEBWITZ, Judge DOWLING and JOHN MORRISSEY. Mr. MORRISSEY, in conversation with Judge LEBWITH and others, said that HORACE GREELEY ought to receive the support of the Democracy, and in that event he would not only be elected, but the Democracy would be able to carry a majority of the Congressional Districts of this State, and would probably secure a majority of the next House of Representatives."

Nothing could better show the desperate condition of Spain than the Budget just made public. The deficiency for the past year

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

The first concert of the annual series given at the Central Park Garden by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, will take place this evening. Then and on every subsequent night of the week the interpretation of an excellent programme by the most profficient orchestra in the country may be enjoyed with the usual pleasant surroundings. A simple mention of this fact is all that is required. The excellence of Mr. THOMAS' concerts in the past, and the beauty and comfort of the Central Park Gardens have long been familiar themes, and we doubt not that Mr. THOMAS' resumption of active work in the City has been anxiously looked forward to since early Spring. Many artistic performances, enjoyed under circumstances of a far more agreeable sort than those usually besetting the lover of music, can be anticipated with confidence.

SENOR SARASATE'S FAREWELL.

Señor SARASATE'S farewell concert will occur at Steinway Hall this evening. As the gentleman is to depart for Europe at once, those of our readers who have not profited by earlier opportunities of listening to violin playing of the most eloquent and charming kind, should greet this last chance with positive delight. Señor SARASATE will recite with Miss KELLOGG, who will be the pianist of the occasion, a duet on themes from "Don Giovanni," and he will execute, as solos, PRUME'S "La Mélancolie," and ALARD'S fantasie on motives from "Masaniello." Besides Miss KELLOGG, Mlle. CORNELIS, Miss GOMEZ, and Mr. DAGMAR, will take part in the entertainment.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES THIS EVENING.

A masterly inactivity on the part of most City managers has set in with the heat. While well-known performances are reasonably attractive at this time of the year, it would be unwise to expect from novelty the reward of thronged houses and noisy approval which may be counted upon in Winter. And hence the situation of theatrical affairs for the present week remains almost unchanged. At Wallack's "London Assurance" will, as heretofore, be acted. At Booth's "Richard III" will be played. At the Fifth-avenue "Article 47" will be the attraction. At the Olympic "Humpty Dumpty" will continue its run. The single representation differing from that of the past week, is to be offered at Wood's Museum. The evening bill of that house will consist of "Jarline," a military drama, in which Miss MARIETTA RAVEL will be most conspicuous.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The VOKES family present at Union-square every evening and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday, a performance meritorious and amusing. One of the sisters is at present unable to appear, but the quartet remaining is more than equal to the task of making the comedietta of "The Belles of the Kitchen" as entertaining a piece as can be acted within the limits of an hour. How attractive are the representations of these artists may be inferred from the fact that no change of play has been necessary since their first appearance. Before a new programme is offered, however, the reader who cares to witness a spectacle full of animation and variety, and unobjectionable in every respect, can do no better than visit the Union-square Theatre. A farce, in which Messrs. A. H. Davenport, E. B. Thorne, Harry Hastie, Welsh Edwards and George Aiken, and Misses Jennie Kimball, Minnie Jackson, Annie Wood and Millie Cook are concerned, precedes "The Belles of the Kitchen."

Miscellaneous.

MR. W. LOCKE RICHARDSON'S READINGS.

Mr. W. LOCKE RICHARDSON is to give an entertainment of readings and recitations this evening at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and under the auspices of that body. Mr. RICHARDSON'S abilities are highly recommended by gentlemen professing to have a knowledge of the graces and purposes of elocution, and we trust that his reception and success in the Metropolis will be altogether commensurate with his deserts.

FATHER BURKE ON THE POPE'S TIARA.

The renowned Dominican preacher, Father BURKE, before returning to Europe, gives a lecture on Thursday evening, 16th of May, in the Academy of Music, on "The Pope's Tiara, its Past, its Present and its Future." It is the only time this great pulpit orator will speak in the Academy on this subject. Reserved seats may be secured at POND & CO.'S, No. 25 Union-square, or at No. 20 Reade-street.

Beware of Umbrellas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest your graphic account of the recent duel in Paris, between two editors, in which umbrellas were the weapons used. I also note with some surprise, your encouraging comments on the employment of such articles generally in affairs of honor. You must either be insincere, or have failed to give the matter due consideration.

Consider, I beg of you, the consequences should either combatant run his umbrella into the body of the other, if only a foot or so, and then spread it!

Do you not comprehend? This is precisely what was done at Cincinnati by GRATZ BROWN to CARL SCHURZ. HUMANITY.

WALL-STREET, Friday, May 10, 1872.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The City real estate the public market during the past week has been excessively dull, and as the Exchanges retains worthy of note in this branch of business has occurred, all the sales made being of a legal character, and those of minor importance. The aggregate value of City property sold for the week ending with Saturday, May 11, is only $140,305, the smallest total reported for months. The figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, May 4, were $661,830. Matters, Wharton & Co., however, conducted quite an interesting auction at the Exchange, on Tuesday, May 7, at which twenty lots, located on Anderson-avenue, near Central-avenue, in the southern portion of Westchester County, were sold for $29,325, while Thos. Johnson also sold, at the Exchange, on Wednesday, May 8, Brooklyn lots to the value of $27,600. In the matter of suburban auctioneer business has been active, and the season opens auspiciously. During the week the following sales have been consummated, with the exception of the results noted: Monday, May 6, sale at Richmond Hill, Long Island, by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., of some 375 lots for $30,000; average per city lot, $116. Same day, sale at Roselle, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., of 260 lots for $25,000; average, $96 per city lot. Wednesday, May 8, sale at Rockaway, by Joseph McGUIRE, under a Court order, of plot of about twenty-eight lots, sold for $13,683; and Thursday, May 9, sale at Lakewood, Queens, by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., of 209 lots for $22,000, or at an average of about $120 per lot. Should the country sales proposed for the present week meet with as good success, the season will be fairly inaugurated, and for the next two months business in this line, at any rate, will continue active.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The auctions projected for this week, particularly in the way of country sales, are numerous, and an extensive list of choice property is to be presented, all well worthy the attention of capitalists, and from which but little difficulty need be experienced on the part of those seeking investments in real estate. Aside from the many suburban auctions announced, two sales of City lots of special interest will be held at the Exchange on Tuesday and Thursday, respectively, and the business, as a whole, proposed for the week is of more than usual importance. The following is a list of all the auctions to occur, at which, on the days noted, the real estate described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers named:

Today, Monday, May 13.

By JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., at the Exchange, by order of trustees, under the direction of Messrs. MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM, attorneys, 20 lots on Richmond Hill, Long Island, being the balance of the property belonging to the Curtis estate, the larger portion of which was so successfully sold by the same auctioneer a few days ago. One Hundred lots will be offered today, all well situated, lying near the station of the South-side Railroad, and in every respect as desirable as any heretofore disposed of.

By MATTHEW BRUSH & CO., at Nyack, Rockland, N. Y., on the property, at 12 M., by order of Messrs. GRIFFITH & PERRINE, owners, 600 building lots, together with several new houses, located on the Fifth Street and Piermont-avenue, Nyack, and on the new road North Park, and situated in the midst of handsome improvements, on leading streets and avenues, already opened, graded, curbed and covered. The many advantages offered by this property are well known to residents of Rockland County, and to those who visit them said but little need be added. The property is in every respect all that has been claimed for it; the lots are within thirty-five minutes' ride of the City Hall, and will be sold in lots to suit the day; they are attractive as well as prospectively valuable, and the terms upon which they are to be sold are liberal, in fact, but few opportunities for an investment of this character will be offered, and to the public during the present season. A special train from Cortlandt and Desbrosses street Ferries will be run today in connection with the sale, leaving at 11 A. M., the tickets for the trip, which can be had at the auctioneers, at No. 7 Pine-street, or of the owners of the lots, at No. 40 Walker-street.

To-morrow, Tuesday, May 14.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale by order of Court, twenty-eight valuable City lots, fronting on Riverside Park and Eleventh-avenue and near the Grand Boulevard. The lots are all full size, and twelve of the same are on the Mighty-fourth-st. side of the avenue, while the other sixteen are on the south side of Mighty-fifth-street. The fact that Riverside Park, owing to the recent report of the Commissioners, will probably be completed in the course of a year, gives a transaction one of special importance. The same firm will also offer at auction by order of executor one lot, 25 by 100, located on the east side of Ninth-avenue, 75 feet south of Fifty-third-street, being the northern half of the property known as No. 719 Ninth-avenue.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 24 and 26 Ninth-st., 25 and 27 West Fourth-st. and 15 Washington-street, embracing three lots with brick buildings upon the same. Lot No. 32 Greenwich-street is in size 23.3 by 94.1. Lot No. 34 adjoins the above, with same three-story brick dwelling-house, the plot being in exact 27.10 by 356.10 by 24.1 by 198.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of CHARLES D. BURT, Esq., trustee, one lot, 25 by 100, with brick dwelling thereon, known as No. 27 Ninth-avenue, south-west corner of Sixteenth-street.

By WM. KENNELLY, at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story brick building (with stores) and lot, No. 297 Grand-street, north side, between Norfolk and Suffolk streets, now occupied as a clothing store by Messrs. H. BOYD & SON; size, 25 feet 6 inches by 97 feet deep.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN L. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq., referee, one lot 25 by 100.11, situate on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 200 feet west of Sixth-avenue.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at West Dunnellen, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., by order of H. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., of City, in charge of Messrs. Pyne & Co., proximity to the station of the Central Railway, situated on high ground and on graded streets, well drained. West Dunnellen is within one hour's ride of New-York, and in connection therewith the twelve trains daily each way. The lots, as will be announced, will be positively sold without reserve and on exceedingly easy terms. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 10 A. M. Tickets for the excursion and maps of property can be obtained at the auctioneers, at No. 7 Pine-street, and of Messrs. WILLIAMS & CO., at No. 112 Broadway. In addition to the above, the same firm will offer at auction on tomorrow, by order of administrator, at New-Brighton, near Plainfield, N. J., on the property, at 3 P. M., a desirable farm containing 37 acres of land with dwelling and other buildings thereon.

By BLACKWELL & Co., at Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the ground, at 12 M., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Messrs. JAMES & JAMES, attorneys, 20 lots, reserving a large frame dwelling-house and out-buildings, situate on the east side of Washington-street, between Elizabeth and Franklin streets. The property is within five minutes' walk of railroad depot and steamboat landing, commands a view of the Hudson and is well adapted for a boarding school. Lot in size, 50 by 162.

Wednesday, May 15.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of CHARLES D. JACKSON, Esq., referee, two houses and lots, situate on the north side of 126th-st., one, 25.5 feet north of Twenty-fifth-street; lots each in size, 24.8 by 100.

By JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., at Hasperth, Long Island, at a sale to commence at 2 P. M., the superior and 200 feet ocean-located building lots, situated between the South-side and Flushing Railroads; accessible also by horse-railroad, and in many ways offering superior inducements for purchase. The sale is absolute and unreserved, and the purchaser will be given a deed on location, if so desired, of paying for lots bought by monthly instalments. Hasperth is just outside the city limits, and is within thirty-five minutes' ride from the City Hall, New-York, and from Brooklyn, from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. Free tickets procurable for excursion-train from South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 1 o'clock. South-side Railway, at 40 cents. Special train from Jamaica at 2 P. M.

Thursday, May 16.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, by order of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, Esq., twenty-eight full-size and exceedingly choice City lots, located on Seventy-first-street, and situated at the west side of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth-streets. The property lies on the north side, two of which front on One Hundred and Twelfth-street and two on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. Eight full lots, comprising the entire front on the east side of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, viz: Nos. 1 and 2, on the north-east corner of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, and Nos. 3 to 8, two lots on the rear, one of which fronts on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and one on One Hundred and Twentieth-street, and Nos. 9 and 10, on the north-east corner of the Sixth-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and three lots, Nos. 11 to 13, on the rear, fronting on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. The Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards are under the exclusive control of the Central Park Commissioners, they are 150 feet wide, having a road-bed of 60 feet and sidewalks on each side. The Seventh-avenue Boulevard is now finished. The Seventh-avenue Boulevard will be completed on or about the 1st of July next. Water and gas through Sixth-avenue, and pipes for the same are now being laid on Seventh-avenue. The Boulevards are to be planted with shade-trees at the expense of the City. The soil is composed of sand and gravel and perfectly dry. The great outlet sewer for the Boulevard lots is now being built. The prices would seem high, but there is no reason to apprehend any decline, for the demand for this class of realty is strong and constant, while the supply is limited. The number of Park fronts can be counted, and as one by one they are taken out of the market, the values of those remaining is necessarily enhanced. The list referred to is as follows: Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-fourth-street, four lots in front and two lots in rear, sold for $227,500; Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-second-street, four lots front and one lot in rear, sold for $220,000; Fifth-avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-third-street, four lots front and two and two-fifth lots in rear, sold for $260,000; Fifth-avenue, adjoining corner of Eighty-first-street, two lots front, sold for $100,000; Fifth avenue, adjoining corner of Sixty-seventh-street, two lots front, sold for $100,000; Fifth-avenue, adjoining corner of Eighty-fourth-street, one lot front, sold for $60,000; and Fifth-avenue, block from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Third-street, eight lots, sold for $215,000—a total of thirty and two-fifths lots sold for $1,167,500 in the aggregate. In addition to the above, it is reported that an offer of $300,000 was recently made for the six lots situated on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, four of the same being on the avenue, and two fronting on the street in the rear. They are held, we understand, at $380,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 10.

Broome-st., s. s., No. 497, 41.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x84.10..... $21,200
Division-st., s. s., 10 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.4x54.4, with buildings..... 6,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 77 ft. w. of Suffolk-st., 27x100, h. and l. (mortgage $27,800)..... None.
Forsyth and Rivington sts., n. e. corner, 20x100..... 8,000
Franklin-st., s. s., Nos. 123, 125, 127, etc., 125x54..... 30,000
Franklin-st., s. s., No. 137, 22x24..... 21,500
3d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x79.6..... 4,000
Avenue A, n. e. cor. of Avenue A and 62d-st., 100.5x100.11..... 40,000
62d-st., n. s., 67 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x80, h. and l..... 26,000
62d-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x98.9..... 30,000
62d-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 37.6x100.6, (mortgage $5,000)..... 5,000
65th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x100.5..... 30,000
65th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l..... 20,250
66th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l..... 67,000
66th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5..... 22,100
66th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5..... 21,000
66th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5..... 21,650
67th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100, h. and l. (1871)..... 28,000
67th-st., n. s., 189.9 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.4..... 15,000
68th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2..... 16,000
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2, h. and l..... 5,000
69th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x80.5, h. and l..... 16,500
69th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2, h. and l..... 20,000
70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2, h. and l., 40th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x77.6..... 20,000
41st-st., s. s., 154 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.5, h. and l. 20,000
41st-st., n. s., 226 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16x100.5..... 45,000
42d-st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16x98.9, and lot..... 90,000
42d-st. and 1st-av., s. e. corner, 25x100.5, h. and l..... 16,500
70th-st., s. s., 267.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.11x102.5..... 16,500
68th-st., s. s., 167.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.5x102.2, h. and l., (mortgage $8,000)..... 12,500
Irregular, (mortgage $5,500)..... 17,500
67th-st., s. s., 134.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.11x102.5, (mortgage $3,000)..... 5,500
112th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.10.. 4,500
113th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100.10, h. and l..... 12,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 418.3 ft. s. of 141st-st., 24.4x147.11, s. s. 141st-st., 100 ft. w. corner, 100.10x80..... 2,625
1st-av., w. s., 60.4 ft. n. of 23d-st., 24.8x75, h. and l. (mortgage $10,000)..... 15,000
2d-av., w. s., 22 ft. n. of 118th-st., 28.6x97, h. and l. 24,000
2d-av., e. s., No. 1,954, 20x65..... 7,000
2d-av., e. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 80th-st., 25.6x100..... 9,500
1st-av. and 46th-st., n. e. corner, 20x20; 46th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.6, (mortgage $15,000). 15,000
46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. corner, 100.10x80..... 16,000
46th-st. and 87th-st., s. e. corner, 50.4x81; 87th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 27.8x100.8..... 21,500
87th-st. and 127th-st., n. w. corner, 25x102.6x irregular..... 5,175
Madison-av., e. s., 1,242 ft. n. of 126th-st., 25x100, h. and l., 124th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x104, h. and l..... 80,000

LEASE RECORDED.

9th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 21.10x100, h. and l., twelve years, per year..... $4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS.

OVER 2,000 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
Call or send for
"MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

E. DUNCAN KNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 9 Pine-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 120 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and 96th-st., on 97th-st., the last house west of Broadway; the whole for $27,500, or will sell the house and two lots. Also, a valuable property on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, fifty-eight feet west of Seventh-avenue, on high ground at the centre of the west side, exceedingly cheap. Terms easy; sold for this account. C. A. DUNHAM, 849 Broadway, and on the premises.

A—TWO NEW VERY WELL-BUILT three-story and basement brown-stone dwellings, each 16.8x55; lots 100 feet; in the vicinity (and to be reserved) NEAR CENTRAL PARK and Broadway; for sale low; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases. ROWE & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., branch office corner of 51st-st. and 6th-av.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing the "Monthly Record" GRATIS.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK—Seventy-first-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., four lots, present cost of house and lot. Apply to WM. E. RAYNOR, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A RESIDENCE, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a first-class, 3-story brick house, near the Park. S. C. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE FRONT ON 8TH-AV. FOR sale; also, a desirable Boulevard lot; terms liberal. A. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN

5TH-AV. LOTS.

CHAS. MACRAE,
UNDER THE CORNER NASSAU.

THREE HOUSES TOGETHER, ON 125th-st., opposite Central Park, four story, stone front, 22x55; price, $27,000. Also, three four-story brick houses, 20x55, on 123d-st., will be sold for $20,000 each, if taken together. Apply to WM. H. BATHGO, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, a building and 100 ft. 10 in. by 124 feet, eligible for factory or wareroom. Apply to WILLIAM BRINSMADE, Executor, No. 14 Broad-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
LOT BUYERS.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!

For the Public Sale, by order of trustees, of the balance of the lots belonging to the Curtis estate, to be positively sold, under direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh and Peckham, by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., At Auction, on MONDAY, May 13, at Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, and immediately thereafter at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Remember the sale will be positive. Seventy per cent may remain on mortgage for three years. Apply at the office of Jesse Johnson, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FOR sale, a beautiful country-seat, consisting of a large and commodious French-roof house, with modern improvements; eleven rooms, parlor, dining-room, butler's pantry, &c.; slated throughout with slate, and has a fine view of the Sound; two-story frame stable, with hard-wood; the entire house built in the most approved manner. Also, a splendid new and commodious stable and about five acres of land; shade and fruit trees in front. Ten minutes from depot; twelve trains daily, stopping at station each way. Apply to ENAPP & STICH, South Norwalk, or H. H. KNAPP, No. 118 Maiden-la., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—KENSINGTON GARDENS, Westchester County, New-York, but one hour from New-York, when Harlem Railroad is completed, 50 by 100 feet lots, with building lots, with buildings, consisting of the railroad depot, where twelve trains stop daily; hotel, post-office, and two houses, all well rented; now worth $10,000; will be sold for $6,000, about the cost of the buildings; sold on account of owner leaving the city. Apply at No. 210 East 24th-st., or to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANANDAIGUA, Ontario County, New-York, the late residence of Hon. Francis Granger. The premises contain about seven acres of beautiful land, in which is a beautiful hickory grove. The house is large, commodious, in good condition and has every convenience of a first-class city house; an abundance of fruit upon the premises, with a good stable and greenhouse in the garden. For particulars address A. H. HOWELL, in Canandaigua, or HENRY I. PIERSON, Jr., No. 34 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS AT SAREDALE.—The very handsome stone mansion, with tower, out-buildings and grounds, of the late A. D. L. Sarle, Esq., at Saredale, on Long Island, is one of the most picturesque and healthful residences in the State. The building is of the most substantial character, arranged for a gentleman's home. The grounds are laid out with exceeding taste, and are supplied with fine shrubbery, flowers, fruit, &c. It is nineteen miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad; one-quarter mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT ELIZABETH, FORTY MINUTES from Liberty-st.—Altogether the most accessible, orderly and elegant suburban country cottage and grounds for sale or to let. Also, a large number of other desirable residences for sale. Inquire of Messrs. HOWE & DUTCH, Real Estate Agents, Main-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURnished, on the Hudson, fifty minutes from Forty-second-street Depot, in Danforth Park. Dobb's Ferry, fine, large house, with beautiful lawn, and views of the Hudson River; green-house filled with flowers and grapes; ice-house filled with ice; large barn, with two finished rooms for coachman, six stalls, two box-stalls, hennery, cow-sheds, garden planted with all kinds of vegetables. Inquire of JOSEPH W. DURYEE, No. 209 Cherry-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM 1ST June, a well-furnished house on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; half an acre of ground, good shade-trees, seven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, &c.; bath-room with hot and cold water and gas, stationary tubs. For particulars, address E. G. W., East Orange, N. J.

TO LET, AT FISHKILL, ON THE Hudson—Elegant country residence, completely furnished; house large, with all modern improvements; stables, barns, and ice-house filled; fruit and shade-trees in abundance; within five minutes' walk from depot; fronting on the river. For particulars inquire at Room No. 17, No. 11 Wall-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let at reduced rates, on 34th, Madison and Lexington ave., 23d, 23d, 30th, 40th and 59th sts., and various other localities; printed lists of houses for sale and to let sent by mail on application. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY,
No. 413½ Lexington-av.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR AN ATTRACTive dwelling; 14 rooms, bath, range, furnace and all improvements; grounds and stable; lot 100 by 200; easily situated. Unfurnished or furnished for the year or season. $200 per month furnished; $600 per year unfurnished. Apply to SAMUEL W. TURES, 71 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with front and rear piazzas, 14 rooms, bath, &c.; also, vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of SOLE BROTHERS, No. 182 William-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET, FROM June 1 next, a small family, a furnished house, containing seven rooms, bath-room, range and stationary tubs, elevated over ranges, and all modern conveniences; will be let for $75 per month, or sold for $9,000; furnished. ALEXANDER, Box No. 182 New-York Times Office.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, a desirable Summer residence, three minutes from station; two stories, thirteen rooms, all improvements; containing acre of ground; good garden fruit and shade; $60 per month.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR from New-York.—Elegant furnished cottage, seventeen rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, lawn and garden. Also, for sale, same neighborhood, newest house; eleven rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, &c.
DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 12 WEST 37TH-st. will be vacant 1st of next month. The house will be put in thorough repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Brown-stone front, high-stoop house; 20 feet wide; 14 rooms; furnished throughout; $4,500 per year. Apply security; 3 years in possession. Apply at No. 129 West 34th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN FLAINfield, N. J., to let; reasonably; selected manager; all improvements. Call or address Box No. 870 Post-st.

TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED COUNtry seat at Oyster Bay. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 26 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—AT WHITE PLAINS, FIVE minutes' walk from depot, a house beautifully situated, with all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply at No. 149 Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MEEK, Auctioneer. Sales-rooms, Nos. 48 Chambers and 37 Reade-st.
BY ALLEN B. MEEK & BROTHER,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 18,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF MR. LOUIS JAY, RICHMOND-AV. AND FINGERBOARD ROAD, EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND, THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS COMPLETE, COMPRISING OVER THIRTY ACRES LAID OUT IN LAWN AND GARDEN, AND ABOUNDING WITH FINE FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, THE LARGEST PART OF WHICH WERE IMPORTED FROM EUROPE REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.

THE RESIDENCE is in very spacious and commodious, in the Italian style, and is surmounted by a villa style, and all carefully finished in every particular, under the supervision of Mr. F. Diaper, architect, and with extra double-deore and windows, and is in all respects a home for any first-class citizen.

WIDE HALLS, large and well-ventilated cellars, capacious tank, gas-pipes through the house, and in fact, every comfort and convenience possible.

THE GROUNDS join through order, several roads and walks complete to the house.

HOUSE MAIN FLOOR has four large rooms as parlors, dining-room and library, with butler's pantry and closets; also the entrance building for the hall and servants' apartments, second floor, eight large rooms, cedar closets and dining-rooms; third floor seven large rooms, with tank-room, reservoir and water-closet rooms.

LODGE, LODGE in brick, in style of main building, containing four rooms.

INCLUDING THE COTTAGE, facing Richmond-av., in fine order, comprising fifteen capacious rooms, with the finest water-views; also, stable, seven rooms; two large stables, complete in every respect; stalls for ten horses, and abundant carriage room with laundry-rooms attached. GARDEN and NURSERIES are planted with thousands of the rarest varieties of peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry and fig trees in profusion, of the best American and European selections, including many rare grafts. THE KITCHEN GARDEN is in fine order, and bearing all the early and choice vegetables.

HOT-HOUSE AND NURSERIES comprises one of the best selected and most choice collections of rare exotics, orchids and pot-plants in the country. For the purchaser of this property a rare opportunity to the City, this offers an unexampled opportunity in view of comfort, health, convenience and elegance.

Sale positive and peremptory.

Boats leave every hour from Whitehall Dock each way, and the premises can be viewed by permit from the auctioneers.

Horse-cars from landing to near the property. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at auctioneer's office.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.
PARTITION AND EXECUTOR'S SALE.
BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER,
Office No. 111 Broadway,
Will sell at public auction, on
THURSDAY, MAY 16,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.,
FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE LOTS IN BROOKLYN.
Nine lots on the north-east corner of Montrose-av. and Bainbridge.

Twenty-five lots on McDonough, Decatur and Hamilton sts., between Reid and Throop-avs.

Thirteen lots on the north-east corner of the Fourth-avenue Boulevard and Carroll-st.

Terms very liberal.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JESSE JOHNSON, Jr.,
(Successor to Thomas Johnson & Miller),
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st.
Real Estate property sold on commission.
Sales of personal property attended to.
Sales of real estate made at the Auction Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
GREAT ADJOURNED SALE OF
RICHMOND HILL LOTS,
The balance of the CURTIS ESTATE, situated as follows: Nine lots on the corner of Kentucky-avenue and Baltic-street, seven lots on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Carroll-street, five lots on Carroll-street, 100 feet from the Fourth avenue

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ELEGANT COUNTRY-seat, corner North and East Front sts., City of Kingston, Ulster County; eighteen rooms, with five acres; for season or longer; country residence; photographs thereof. Address PROPRIETOR, Box 2,444 Post-Office, New-York. Also, to owner, FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, No. 4 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON 3D-ST., 110 FEET EAST OF 1st-av., two-story high-basement stone-front brick houses; pleasantly situated; good neighborhood; new rent. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, 24-av., Yorkville.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, RESIDENCE, thirteen rooms, carriage and about two acres of land, with abundance of choice fruit; fine river view. Cook stove. Inquire of JOHN WEBBERS, No. 228 Grand-st.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone Houses in first-class locality. Apply to ROWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st. Branch office 51st-st. and 6th-av.

STORES &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, the spacious central and well-lighted second-story director's room on first floor, of No. 316 Broadway, to let; built expressly, and formerly occupied by Mercantile Clerks' Savings Bank; all complete with furniture, vaults, safes, &c.; also, the fine well-lighted basement, with cellar and sub-cellar. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE CENTRE OF THE money market, a large, airy, well-lighted office, with capacious vaults and all modern improvements, especially adapted for large banking or insurance business, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st., rent $40 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 49 46th-av.

LOFTS AND BASEMENT, NO. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.; together or separately.
G. T. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT, CHEAP—FINE OFFICE ROOM on first floor. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 25 Park-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ALL LADIES OR GENTLEMEN wishing MALE OR FEMALE HELP FOR COUNTRY OR TOWN,
SHOULD CALL AT
No. 132 WEST 11TH-ST.,
CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST RESPECTABLE AGENCY IN AMERICA. NO SERVANTS ARE ADMITTED WITHOUT STRICTEST BEST RECOMMENDATIONS. WE HAVE NO LESS OR DISREPUTABLE GIRLS. ARE CAREFULLY EXCLUDED. MORE THAN 100 NEW ARRIVALS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, in private family, or as chamber-maid and waiter, with the fine washing and ironing; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 425 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

A AMERICAN LADY AN EPISCOpalian, qualified to be governess, desires a respectable private family, or would take charge of the house and the elementary education of one or two children; first-class references given and required. Address Box 30 Islip Post-office, Suffolk County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman, a situation as nurse in a widower's family, where she can have entire care of young children and their wardrobe; City or country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 70 Up-town Times Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do chamber-work and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waiting-maid; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German lady as a nursery governess; no objection to the country. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able girl, lately, to do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 102d-st., first door.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation to care for children; can care a baby from its birth; nursing, tending; best City reference. Call at No. 144 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as cook; is a good baker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 240 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a good situation for her laundress, an excellent one. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 8 West 124th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as chamber-maid and waiting-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 39th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged lady as nurse; best reference. Call on Mrs. DRAKE, No. 367 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper, by a respectable Protestant woman; is competent and understands all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 120 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress to take charge of a hotel laundry for the Summer, in the country; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 329 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or both, by a competent young woman; understands and will do fine and plain work; ladies' and gents' fine work; or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 338 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid to one or two ladies; understands plain-sewing, dressing and hairdressing; can do fine washing and dress; best of City references. Address A. B., No. 249 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH nurse, to take care of children and sew; is a good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; City or country. Apply at office, No. 611 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP AND all those wishing to sell situations, call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 325 4th-av. Professed and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, and those handy handles of all nations.

EMPLOYERS

Wanting good, reliable help of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 18 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do plain sewing, and understands her business perfectly; has over four years' reference from her former place; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 64 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as a very superior lady's maid; is competent to dress hair in all the modern styles; has the best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; lived in the last two families in the City and country; can do all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 235 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; would go chamber-work and waiting if required; has three years' reference; would like to go with a family to the country. Apply at No. 320 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook and ironer; best of City reference. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 211 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Thompson, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress to take charge of a hotel laundry for the Summer, in the country; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call for two

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
THE FINEST AND FULLY SQUARE-RIGGED
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
Are intended to sail from New-York every SATURDAY, and from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY, as follows:

REPUBLIC.....May 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 1, 1½ P. M.
BALTIC.....June 8, 7 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, opposite Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

RATES—Cabin, $80 gold, steerage, $30, currency. Children under 12 years, half price. Servants, $40 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Derry, Londonderry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, and the whole Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor).

Passengers booked to and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Sat., June 1.....INDIA.....	Sat., May 18.
Sat., June 15.....ASSYRIA.....	Sat., June 1.
Sat., June 29.....TRINACRIA.....	May 29.
Saturday, July 13.....AURTRALIA.....	Saturday, June 15

And with every succeeding fortnight from Glasgow and every succeeding WEDNESDAY from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, $130.
Intermediate, for steerage passengers, $50.
Certificates at low rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND.....Saturday, May 18, 8 P. M.
ERIN.....Saturday, May 25, 8 P. M.
ITALY.....Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, May 22, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMNER.....Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....BOUSSAIN.....Saturday, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$70
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD.

MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Prussian, Russian and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines from Stettin, New-York every SATURDAY, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen, to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

HANSON.....May 18 | HUMBOLDT.....June 1
HUMBOLDT No. 2.....June 15 | BREWERMEISTER, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building).

Rates of passage payable in gold.

CABIN.	STEERAGE.
From New-York.....$100	Including mattress.....$30
From Stettin.....80	Including mattress.....25
Excursion tickets.....170	Including mattress.....65

Children under two years half rate.
For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to
WENDT & MEINERS, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER, No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Paunce.....May 15, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price.....May 22, at 4 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....June 5, at 7 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Couch.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Guard.....May 19.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR (QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 16, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 18, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, May 23, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 30, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 1, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$80	Steerage.....$30
To London.....85	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....40
To Hamburg, Berlin, &c.....95	To Hamburg, Berlin, &c.....45

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Passengers can also take passage from Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills of Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. P. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent should take advice of a responsible courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from unnecessary cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and embarrassment at Custom-houses, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which he are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Aigor, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Head-Quarters—United States property, miscellaneous, for foreign transit, and PASSPORTS, (Passes) should be addressed to Department of State, corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND PANAMA; AND FOR PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO; CENTRAL AMERICA AND FLORIDA.

Steamer leaves 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on SUNDAY, then the day previous.

May 16.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. THOS. MAGUIRE, will leave Pier No. 42 NORTH RIVER, at 3 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with Steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Champerico, and also connecting for all Central American and Mexican ports. Through tickets to all ports received until 12 M. of May 14.

American steamer will leave San Francisco May 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at the company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will call on 12 o'clock, noon, of May 16, for Aspinwall, via Kingston.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZILIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month.

SOUDAN, AMERICA, Capt. TURLINGTON.....May 21
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. VIRE.....June 5
MERRIMACK, Capt. C. H. SLOCUM.....June 21

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of steerage passengers apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing, rigged every THURSDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. R. WARDNER, (via Nassau) May 16.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURRIE, May 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. R. MORTON, (via Nassau) May 30.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line.
Leaves Pier 17 River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Wed., May 15
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, June 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAIL ROAD LINE TO LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, Steamer connecting with the quickest time to Long Branch will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:30 A. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

Saturday excepted.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer season.

This Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation tickets have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and ADAH RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with morning trains for the North and West. Returning leaves the Steam-boat landing at Albany at 5 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier. Freight received until 4 P. M. Office, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK SLIP, FOOT OF PIER 24,

FOR RED BANK,
Connecting with Stages for
HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 19th and 129th sts. at 7, 9 & 10 o'clock A. M., 2, 4, 5 & 6 o'clock P. M.

Express boats, landing at 126th st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Station for Peck Slip at 6:30 P. M.

Stages connect with the above boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.

FOR RED BANK.
Connecting with Stages for Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., May 6.....8 A. M.	Mon., May 6.....11 A. M.
Tues., May 7.....2 P. M.	Tues., May 7.....9 A. M.
Thurs., May 9.....4 P. M.	Thurs., May 9.....9 A. M.
Sat., May 11.....10 A. M.	Fri., May 10.....2 P. M.
Mon., May 13.....8 A. M.	Mon., May 13.....11 A. M.
Wed., May 15.....3 A. M.	Tues., May 14.....12 M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS

for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and OSCOLA. Pier No. 41 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER S. B. CO.

Harlem-st Pier—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily at 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, B. Lake, Haverstraw, G. Pt., Verplanck's, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, G. Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing, Sing, Haverstraw; ALEXIS, at 4 P. M., for Englewood and Yonkers; Str. Wyanda at Tarrytown Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ALBANY

and Troy line steamboats landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents; face to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, with railroads to all points West and North, will leave as above at 5 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR BONDOUT,

LANDING AT COZZENS' Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and ALADDIN BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 54 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Westry-st. Pier every afternoon at 3:30, landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, and other popular resorts.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS

on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier, 21, Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.

Pier 37 North River, foot of WHITE HALL-st., foot of Market-st., daily at 3½, and 5½ P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.

The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st 3½, and 5½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.

—Steamers leave Peckslip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M.—Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Buffalo and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M.—Special Troy Express.

3.40 P. M.—Special Troy Express on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M.—Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

4.30 P. M.—Albany, with sleeping cars to Watertown, Dowagac and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M.—Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis via C., C. & I. R.R., and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.

11.00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains regular north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1:30 P. M.

C. H. HENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:30 A. M.—Hempstead and Greenport—Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
10:30 A. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley, and Hempstead Way-train.
2:00 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley, and Hempstead Way-train.
3:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Hempstead Express-train.
5:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
6:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
8:00 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
9:00 A. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for the Rockaways at 8:30 A. M., leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. and 34th-st. and 8th-av. at 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TO BOAT-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

RAILWAY CAR FERRY STEAMER.

The directors of this Company are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of a railway car ferry steamer, to be delivered to the Company in the Detroit R. Chief River not later than the 1st of December, 1872.

Full particulars will be sent to parties desirous of competing by application to

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, 7th of May, 1872.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLETS POINT, N. Y. H., May 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE Will be received at this office until 11 A. M. June 12, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the subsistence department United States Army for officers and men at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by application to CHARLES DAVIS,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1872, which day will be given for business to and from bidders, and at 2 P. M. of that day will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to be present at the agencies named.

SANTEE AGENCY.

100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 2,000 pounds per month.

4,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or Extra pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
5,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

4,000,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
216,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 18,000 pounds per month.
1,810,000 pounds XX Flour, or 150,000 pounds per month.
72,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
150,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
5,500 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
12,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

1,250,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
106,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 8,000 pounds per month.
60,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
1,020,000 pounds XX Flour, or 85,000 pounds per month.
360,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
360,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
7,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 16,666 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
300,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,800,000 pounds XX Flour, or 150,000 pounds per month.
108,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
300,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
15,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.

1,270,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,500 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
5,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.

2,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
30,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
65,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,440,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
120,000 pounds XX Flour, or 10,000 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
3,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article they propose to furnish. Bids for Indian corn will state price per bushel, and must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all to be delivered at the agency proper in good, healthy condition, and averaging as near each one hundred pounds, five weights, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at one of the points named on the first day of July, 1872, at which time at least twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities each month, to and including March, 1873.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1873, of what each Agency may require, at the option of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, residents of the county in which the bidder resides, and by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders, if a contract shall be awarded to more than one bidder in this bid or proposal,) will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement dated May 1, 1872, or such other as may be required by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, which will be taken at the amount of said bid or proposal.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received at the following points: Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of June, 1872.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply on hand, to be shipped with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 5 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR BONDOUT,

LANDING AT COZZENS' Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and ALADDIN BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 54 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Westry-st. Pier every afternoon at 3:30, landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, and other popular resorts.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS

on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier, 21, Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.

Pier 37 North River, foot of WHITE HALL-st., foot of Market-st., daily at 3½, and 5½ P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.

The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st 3½, and 5½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.

—Steamers leave Peckslip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M.—Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Buffalo and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M.—Special Troy Express.

3.40 P. M.—Special Troy Express on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M.—Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

4.30 P. M.—Albany, with sleeping cars to Watertown, Dowagac and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M.—Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis via C., C. & I. R.R., and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.

11.00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains regular north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1:30 P. M.

C. H. HENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:30 A. M.—Hempstead and Greenport—Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
10:30 A. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley, and Hempstead Way-train.
2:00 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
3:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Hempstead Express-train.
5:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
6:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
8:00 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
9:00 A. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for the Rockaways at 8:30 A. M., leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. and 34th-st. and 8th-av. at 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TO BOAT-BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

RAILWAY CAR FERRY STEAMER.

The directors of this Company are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of a railway car ferry steamer, to be delivered to the Company in the Detroit R. Chief River not later than the 1st of December, 1872.

Full particulars will be sent to parties desirous of competing by application to

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, 7th of May, 1872.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLETS POINT, N. Y. H., May 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE Will be received at this office until 11 A. M. June 12, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the subsistence department United States Army for officers and men at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by application to CHARLES DAVIS,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1872, which day will be given for business to and from bidders, and at 2 P. M. of that day will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to be present at the agencies named.

SANTEE AGENCY.

100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 2,000 pounds per month.
4,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or Extra pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
20,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
5,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

4,000,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
216,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 18,000 pounds per month.
1,810,000 pounds XX Flour, or 150,000 pounds per month.
72,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
150,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
5,500 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
12,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

1,250,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
106,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 8,000 pounds per month.
60,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
1,020,000 pounds XX Flour, or 85,000 pounds per month.
360,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
360,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
7,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 16,666 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
300,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,800,000 pounds XX Flour, or 150,000 pounds per month.
108,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
300,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
15,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.

1,270,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,500 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
5,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.

2,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
30,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
65,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,440,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
120,000 pounds XX Flour, or 10,000 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes.
3,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article they propose to furnish. Bids for Indian corn will state price per bushel, and must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all to be delivered at the agency proper in good, healthy condition, and averaging as near each one hundred pounds, five weights, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at one of the points named on the first day of July, 1872, at which time at least twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities each month, to and including March, 1873.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1873, of what each Agency may require, at the option of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, residents of the county in which the bidder resides, and by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders, if a contract shall be awarded to more than one bidder in this bid or proposal,) will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement dated May 1, 1872, or such other as may be required by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amounts of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, which will be taken at the amount of said bid or proposal.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received at the following points: Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of June, 1872.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply on hand, to be shipped with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 5 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR BONDOUT,

LANDING AT COZZENS' Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughk

A MAY SABBATH.

Scenes in Green-Wood, and the Central and Prospect Parks.

Great Rush of Visitors—Increased Railroad and Ferry Travel—How the People Enjoy the Sabbath on a Fine Day.

Yesterday proved to be a very pleasant day for out-door exercise, and thousands of people embraced the opportunity thus afforded them. On every line of street-railroad, whether running up and down the City or across it, the cars were full of passengers from early in the morning until late at night. Many people went to church, and listened to the words of their favorite preacher, coming away from the sacred edifice strengthened in mind by the exercises, and better fitted for the anxieties, troubles and trials of the coming week. Others proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery and visited the graves of those loved ones gone before them to another and better world. Besides these there were many who contented themselves with a stroll in the two great parks of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Sunday travel yesterday was very large, and the different routes were thronged with passengers. People left the City to go to New-Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island and various other points in our harbor. All day long the South Ferry-boats were crowded, that portion of the travel being in the direction of Green-Wood. The East River ferries also received a full share of the passengers, who were either bound for Calvary, Evergreen or other cemeteries, or going to the different pleasure-parks in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Now and then a group might be seen carrying plants to be planted on the graves, the holy Sabbath being evidently the only day that could be spared for the purpose. On the North River the tide of travel was unusually great, and consisted almost entirely of pleasure-seekers, who were evidently going to the beer-gardens that so plentifully abound in Hoboken and neighboring places. The Harlem boats also did a good business, and it was easy to see that the Summer Sunday travel had fairly commenced, to continue until Autumn, when the falling leaves warn mankind that the harvest is at hand.

Go where you would, yesterday, the people wore a holiday and cheerful appearance. Bright colors, new garments and joyful faces were the rule, though there was no want of contrasts. Mourners, carrying their loved dead to be buried out of sight, were frequently seen on the ferry-boats, and in the streets needy wretches, all tattered and torn, rudely elbowed those who were well dressed and seeking pleasure only. But these formed the exception, and did not mar the general festive appearance of the streets and the routes of travel.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

Those who visit this famous place are generally expected to provide themselves with tickets of admission, but yesterday infractions of the law were quietly winked at by the authorities. No decent persons were prevented from passing into the grounds, through those highly architectural archways which form the boundary between Brooklyn and the "City of the Dead." There is something so chilling in all matters associated with death, that the throngs of visitors who poured into the cemetery broke off their conversation as they passed under the shadow of those arches, and, when they began to speak again, hushed their voices to a whisper. It is true that very many of these were clad in mourning, and bore in their hands bouquets of flowers, wreaths and pretty plants in pots, but there were also many who came from curiosity, and not to pay offices of affection to a spot of earth underwhich shall slumber for all time the body of a dear one. Within the grounds, vast as they are, the concourse was so great that every glade and every hillock had its party of wanderers and mourners. The turf was beautifully green, and many of the flowering trees, such as the hawthorn, the horse-chestnut, the oleander, and the lilac, were in full bloom, delighting the eyes with varied colors and filling the air with delicious perfume. Many of the small evergreens had, indeed, suffered by the severity of the Winter, but generally, all over the cemetery, the vegetation had that luxuriance of life and that depth of color which seem special to burying-grounds. And, indeed, it is not a matter of wonder that the flowers should blossom more brightly here, and that the grass should wave such long blades responsive to the sighing of the breeze, since a cemetery is God's own garden, where his beloved are at rest.

On every side could be seen groups either planting flowers upon the graves of loved ones or visiting them to note if those already planted were doing well. There was one grave a little apart from any others, surrounded by a diminutive hedge of some fragrant evergreen. The inscription on the stone told that it was reared to the memory of a man verging upon middle age. The heap of turf was literally hidden by sweet-swelling violets that grew there with the utmost profusion. They had evidently been planted several years, for not content with covering the grave of the loved one, shoots had wandered beyond the hedge over several yards of distance, and had half hidden a grave that bore no head-stone, no flowering plants, nor any sign of affectionate remembrance or of regret. A very pretty widow came to the first grave with a bouquet of heliotropes, white violets and moss roses, and placed it tenderly at the foot of the stone. There were two little children with her, a boy of three and a girl of five. The little Miss seemed dissatisfied with something, and at last twitched her mother's gown. "Ma," said she, querulously, "ain't these pa's violets? They haven't any business on that other grave, have they?" "No, my pet," said her mother, with tears in her voice, "but he was a good man when he was alive, always sharing with the poor, and even now he shares the violets of his grave with some one who is not remembered. I should be sorry if the gardener touched them."

There was another grave in one of the public lots on which were the decaying remains of some gorgeous hot-house flowers. It had nothing by which it could be distinguished from those around it, but was kept with evident care, for the turf was quite green. The flowers seemed to have been there a week. Two ladies of very aristocratic bearing came to it with their hands filled with rare flowers. They were not in mourning, but they strewed their beautiful offerings over the nameless mound with marks of the deepest sorrow. Then they knelt beside it, and covered their faces with hands that glittered with diamond rings. They probably were praying, they certainly had been weeping, for when they rose their cheeks were wet with tears. They walked away hurriedly and entered a private carriage that left the cemetery at a rapid rate.

Over some graves there were friends who planted pots of flowers with quite a business-like demeanor, talking freely of indifferent things, as if they were performing a piece of routine work which was not disagreeable, but which touched no chord in their bosoms. There were others at whom the deepest feeling was shown, specially one where a young couple, evidently husband and wife, were placing lilies of the valley over a little grave that bore a headstone inscribed "Our Frankey." The poor lady cried to die with a small trowel, but her eyes were blinded with tears, and she had to relinquish the task to her husband.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

One of the most attractive places in this City on a warm Sunday afternoon is the Central Park, and that fact was clearly evidenced yesterday by the thousands and tens of thousands of persons who flocked into the Park by its numerous entrances. The crowd was composed of all classes of society, and the walks were literally alive with men, women and children, while the drive was a moving mass of vehicles of all kinds, from the hired buggy to the private carriage. Every fresh railroad car that arrived during the afternoon was filled with a living freight, which was added to the mass of surging humanity wending its way through the grounds. The first attraction to pedestrians seemed to be an artificial spring located on the walk to the right, the water being eagerly swallowed down, regardless of the fact that it was simply Croton conveyed in hidden pipes and made to run over a few rocks into what appeared to be a natural basin. The next attraction was the Arsenal, which was heavily packed. The aviary was full of people, notwithstanding the horrid noise of the macaws, parrots, parroquets and cockatoos. The monkey-house was thronged with students of the Darwinian theory, who gazed earnestly at their ancestors with long tails, short tails, and no tails at all. So attractive was this building that a pass was kept on hand which only duty seemed to be merely calling out aloud, "Pass on," "pass right on," "keep on moving," "pass out there," &c. The eagles and forest animals did not attract quite so many, yet they had their admirers, even to the unwieldy-looking buffalo and the prowling wolf. Passing on from this place, under the arch of the transverse road, the eye of the pedestrian is attracted by the peach-like blossoms of the Judas tree, and the other varied colors of spring bushes, together with the buds of a promising June. The path leads to the Mall, along which a crowd was moving toward the Terrace, Lake and Ramble, not forgetting the Casino and its refreshing contents. Along this Mall, which is supposed to be dedicated solely to the use of pedestrians, were to be seen a number of buggies drawn by goats and driven by colored men in livery. This was an especial attraction to children, and parents found it necessary to search their pockets to supply their little ones with the longed-for ride. "First come, first served," seemed to be the order of the day, for the buggies were never empty long. Along the Mall to the Terrace is a pleasant walk, and would be more so were the grass thrown open to the use of the public. But under the laws of the Park the sheep have more rights than citizens. At the upper end of the Mall is the Terrace, down the steps of which is the way to the Lake, and the throng followed this path in order to get a row upon the water. This attraction has become so great, that although thirty-five boats were kept constantly employed yesterday afternoon, those persons desiring boats had to fall into a line, as they do at the Post-office, and wait their turn. At one time, about 4 o'clock, this line was very long, and seemed to increase faster than the boats could take them off. While watching these persons, one could not help noticing that the fountain at the foot of the Terrace, which has been nearly ten years in the course of construction, is not yet completed. But across the Lake is seen the Tower or Observatory, which is located on the rock near the old Reservoir north of the Ramble, and is nearly completed. This will be a great attraction when ready for public use. A short walk across the Bow Bridge leads from the Terrace to the Ramble. Along the walk the crimson flowers of the Japanese quince, or "burning bush," with magnolias and other flowering trees, tulips, hyacinths, &c., peeping up from all sorts of odd corners, as if planted there by accident instead of design, please the eye. The Ramble is also attractive from the large number and varied character of the native birds located there. Pea-fowl and birds of gay plumage from other climes are also to be found in the Ramble, to the delight of the women and children. But this pleasant place will not be in its glory for another month, at which time the bed of the million of roses will be in bloom, as well as other beautiful flowers of June. Even now young lovers find the shade of the Ramble a suitable place in which to whisper soft nothings, as the paths are so secluded that they may wander on almost undisturbed, and yet be only separated by a few bushes from a large crowd of pedestrians on another path. But wending along the up-hill and down-dale paths of the Ramble, sometimes causes weariness of body, consequently seats are placed as very short intervals, and were eagerly sought for yesterday. What delighted the children yesterday was the "Carousall," or round-about horse and carriage, where juveniles could enjoy mimic horse emanship and riding for a trifle. The machinery which sets the affair in motion also supplies operatic music from an orchestrion, and adds to the amusement. Adjoining this is the scupping ground, also well patronized yesterday. The majority of pedestrian visitors to the Central Park rarely go beyond the Ramble, but at the upper or Harlem end the lovers of nature would find many features of great beauty and interest. Many, perhaps, dread the walk, but the principal reason of the neglect of this portion of the grounds is that the crowd like to be as near to the cars as possible when they leave the Park, evidently forgetting that both the Third and Eighth-avenue cars go beyond the extreme limits assigned to the Central Park, and can as easily be reached at One Hundred and Tenth-street as Fifty-ninth-street.

PROSPECT PARK.

Numerous workmen have been busily engaged in putting the walks and drives of Prospect Park in order, grading the embankments and preparing the premises of the Park for the reception of visitors, since the first promise of Spring. The superstructure of the bridge crossing Ocean Avenue, which was commenced last Fall, was finished on Saturday, the road surfacing put on, and, the temporary bridge having been taken away, the roadway was opened to the public. The borders of the drive will be lined with shrubbery, and the vases on the bridge filled with flowers. A large amount of grading has been accomplished, and the appearance of the Park materially improved since last year. The Grand Plaza has fine showers from the new jet of the fountain, which are sent in the air and in beautiful curves nearer the base. A strong breeze wafts a mist-cloud of spray in full in the faces of visitors entering by Flatbush-avenue and causes the fair sex attired in starched muslin and Dolly Vardens to make frantic runs to windward, or wide detours to right or left. There were workmen, yesterday, in the long line of pedestrians, with their families, who have come to enjoy a quiet stroll about the shores of the lake, the first afternoon of the week. They seemed self-contented. Many stopped at the rim of the fountain basin and watched the gold-fish as they swim slowly in the clear water. There were some, probably, of a cynoptic disposition, who read carefully a large poster and foot-notes, descriptive of the virtues and benefit-cent action of "Castoria" upon the human system. The carriages were not so numerous as week days, and the drives were largely monopolized by pedestrians, who saunter along slowly, and occasionally stacmg about furtively, and snatched some of the beautiful flowers or evergreens which abound at the edges. The grass is already quite advanced, and loungers lay at full length in its green depths, and smoke long cigars or short pipes, and sometimes took drinks from black bottles which they drew from their inside pockets and restored again carefully. Middle-aged gentlemen, well dressed, wheeled carriages with very young children, dressed in muslin and blue ribbons, along the graded walks, and let the carriage run by itself down steep inclines, to the ultimate delight and fear of mothers. There were crowds of children about the large inclosures of deer and wire where deer are confined. In a fenced-off part a buck, with half-developed antlers, lays upon his side, calmly chewing his cud. His antlers resemble the balloon shoots of a cactus, and are covered with skin, which will by and by disappear, when they have attained their length. There were parties lunching, with cake and champagne, in retired spots. Many patronized the boats which float upon the mimic lakes. Others sought a pleasant prospect from the rustic's hut, but nearly all departed for home at the approach of evening.

Breaking a Man's Neck With a Blow.

Shortly before noon yesterday, while BERNARD MARVIN was visiting his brother-in-law, ROBERT HAYS, at his residence on the corner of North Fifth and Third streets, Williamsburg, the two men became engaged in a scuffle, during which MARVIN struck HAYS a blow on the back of his head, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. There was no ill-feeling existing between the men, but both had been drinking very freely through the morning. MARVIN gave himself up immediately to the Police, constantly broken down by horror at his deed. HAYS was an employé in MARVIN'S shoe-store, in Warren-street, New-York, and leaves a widow and an infant child. Both the parties were soldiers during the war, and HAYS had lost his left arm in battle. He was married to MARVIN'S sister. The others in the house were not aware what any fighting was taking place.

The Hibbler Band.

The central body of the Hibbler Band, composed of the delegates of the different divisions, numbering 150, held a meeting at Dramatic Hall, yesterday afternoon. Reports were received, showing that since the 1st of January, $14,000 has been expended in aid of sick and disabled members. While in thirty-two cases of death $6,000 was paid. The New-York branch Hibbler Band numbers about 6,000 members.

RUINED ANTIOCH.

The Earthquakes in the Near East—Entire Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

Rev. W. Brown Kirby, late Harbor Chaplain at Smyrna, writes to the London Times in relation to the earthquake in Antioch. His first letter is dated April 8. He says that:

"It may interest some of your readers who wish to compare notes to learn that a severe shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday, precisely at 8 P. M., Smyrna time, which is 1 o'clock in the day, Turkish time. The house in which I was was shaken violently to and fro for four or five seconds; or, as one gentleman thinks, even more. A stove weighing nearly a hundred weight was overturned, and walls of stone and plaster of Paris stood cracked, some were shaken, and the plaster fell on all sides. Books were thrown from the cases, and a clock hurled from a bracket on the wall into an arm-chair, a few feet distant, without breaking the glass case or the clock-works. Outside the house, walls or fall, the narrow streets (only about twelve or fifteen feet wide, and some less), being literally blocked up for long distances with the ruins of fallen houses, and a dense cloud of dust arose on all sides. Men, women and children ran hither and thither, wailing their cry of terror in the tones of relatives. I went down to the bridge, south-west of the city, about two hours after, at 10 o'clock A. M., and saw many dead persons brought out of the city and laid out for burial. Later, I counted fifteen new graves, all close by each other. Looking toward the town, ruins could be seen in all directions. Several squares were broken, and telegraph posts thrown down and the wires twisted. The Grand Church, a strong stone arched structure, built only a few years ago, and capable of holding 800 or 900 persons, was utterly ruined—one side and the entire roof are gone. The American Protestant church and premises are also greatly injured, and four persons of their small community were killed, though the Mission families are all safe. The number of killed and injured cannot be ascertained with any approach to accuracy; and, of course, flying rumors are abundant, one man saying that he counted as there must be 1,000 killed. While another said 500, and a third 250, which is, perhaps, within the truth. The city contains from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, it is said, but no accurate census exists. There was time from the beginning of the first shock to its close for many to escape who were in houses or walls, and during its continuance two or three persons in the house where I write walked across the room and (not very quickly) down stairs while the shock lasted. Several smaller and lighter shocks occurred for an hour or two afterwards, but not sufficiently strong to shake down buildings. These shocks have continued at intervals through the night, and another, more distinct and severe, took place at 6 o'clock this morning, with a loud, subterranean, rumbling noise, about half past 6 this morning. The first shock yesterday was immediately preceded by a rumbling and creaking of the joists of the window and door frames, to which a louder noise, like thunder, succeeded, and then walls and buildings fell. Several stones are cracked, but not very much damage has been done to the houses in the lower part of the town, and many of the inhabitants are now to be seen encamping around in the fields or plain. It is nearly fifty years since the last similar visitation occurred to this city—viz., on the 13th of August, 1822—when some thousands of lives were lost here and at Aleppo, at which place the interior of the fort was entirely destroyed. Here the effects of the shock are less visible in the upper part, or south-eastern side of the city, near the foot of the lofty hills or mountains on which the old Roman castle walls yet remain. Some distance off, and on the opposite side of the valley, which has been rapidly and heavily increasing. The troops dispatched from Aleppo are now busy discovering the dead, some 1,000 bodies having been already extricated. This necessary work is much retarded by the fanaticism of the inhabitants, each religious denomination fighting for the dead of their own creed, instead of allowing the whole to be buried by the Moslem soldiery. The stench emanating from the corpses is something fearful, and pestilence will, it is much feared, result from the usual rapid putrefaction of dead bodies under a Syrian sun. As if these evils were not sufficient, the Dusgri (a band of lawless Arabs) are reported to be in the neighborhood, and are upon the watch to plunder and slay whenever they can do so with impunity. Relief and help are hurrying from all quarters, and I am glad to say that the Turkish authorities are showing every disposition to render all the assistance in their power. The Armenians attribute this calamity in some mysterious manner to the Christians, and say under the impression that this beneficial influence will continue to reign, as long as a single Christian's body is left unentombed, they will therefore, very anxious to bury all the dead Christians as quickly as possible, without the usual bell and candle and benefit of clergy which the Oriental Christians think so efficacious. Disputes thus frequently arise which at any moment may assume serious proportions if not duly checked."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

RICHARD CARROLL, aged sixty, who lived alone at No. 302 Monroe-street, and who had not been seen for a week, was found dead in his room yesterday morning.

JOSEPH GLUCKNER, of No. 1,633 Third-avenue, was seriously injured about the head by being thrown out of his wagon while driving along Third-avenue, yesterday morning.

FREDERICK OSMERLDT, aged twenty-five, of No. 401 Ninth-avenue, received a terrible wound on his arm by a glass from a picture falling upon him at his residence. He was attended by Dr. MACLAY.

At 10½ o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in the basement of No. 45 Ann-street, occupied by P. MEEK & SON as a storage for old paper and rags. Damage to building and contents, $600 | Insured.

THOS. and LEE HALLOCK, of No. 452 West Thirty-ninth-street, were committed for trial at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for robbing ROBERT BURNS, of No. 466 West Tenth-street, of a watch worth $25.

The steam-ship *Deutschland*, which left Bremen on April 27 and Southampton on April 30, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand by the Cunard steam-ships last week.

MRS. JULIA NOLAN, of No. 620 Baroley-street, Philadelphia, had a satchel containing wearing apparel and jewelry stolen from her while riding down-town, on Saturday night, in car No. 49 of the Tenth-avenue line.

At a late hour last night, GEO. LEYLAND, of No. 161 Perry-street, and WM. GAGE, of No. 194 Washington-street, had a fight in GEORGE TOPF'S lager-beer saloon, No. 496 Hudson-street, during which LEYLAND bit off a portion of GAGE'S nose. LEYLAND was arrested and locked up.

BARTHOLOMEW GARRIGAN, aged forty, residing at No. 247 East Twenty-third-street, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and succeeded in inflicting a very dangerous wound. He was attended by Police Surgeon MAGLAY and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY A. CROWLEY, aged three years, was so terribly scalded on Saturday night at her parents' residence, No. 47 Seventeenth-street, between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-first streets, by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water, that she died yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

JAMES KILLOREN, of No. 362 Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, and JOSEPH FRIEBOLESS, of No. 230 First-avenue, quarreled last evening in the lager-beer saloon No. 228 First-avenue, during which FRIEBOLESS struck KILLOREN on the head with an iron, bung-driver, causing a severe wound. FRIEBOLESS was arrested.

The boys of the Grand-street Grammar-school No. 6, accompanied by their teacher, Mr. G. S. HENDRICKSON, went on a botanical excursion to Bronxdale on Friday last. They obtained many rare and beautiful wild flowers, including several species of anemones. They found the woods ankle-deep in violets, and literally matted far as the eye could reach with the flaming ranks of the dog-wood, (*Cornus Florida,*) or Northern magnolia.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of ISAAC SPEYER, the young man who committed suicide on Saturday last by swallowing a quantity of Paris green as his residence, No. 274 Third-street. It appeared that two years ago his mother died, and about six months ago the latter married again. This so displeased young SPEYER that he left his home in Hartford, Conn., and came to this City. No cause could be discovered for the suicidal act.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday night, ANN MCCORMICK struck CECELIA SKINNER, of No. 423 Bond-street, on the head with a hatchet, injuring her dangerously.

WM. CLINTON of the corner of Bond and Warren streets, was arrested yesterday for assaulting JAMES MORAN with an ax, nearly cutting his head off.

JOHN PARTINGTON, of No. 147 Tillary-street, was found dead in bed, on Saturday night, with an empty bottle, labeled laudanum, on a table by his side.

A child of two years, MARTHA MUSTHA, while playing, yesterday, in front of her parents' residence, No. 688 Bergen-street, was run over by a car and instantly killed.

On Saturday night a policeman found a male infant, about six weeks old, in the vacant lot No. 55 Norman-avenue. It was turned over to the Superintendent of the Poor.

THOMAS SWEENEY, fifteen years old, was arrested, yesterday, for breaking into a grocery-store on the corner of Willow-place and State-street, and robbing it of liquors and cigars.

The coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. ELIZA HARRIS, who drowned her infant child on Friday night in a pail of water, brought in a verdict that the mother is insane, and she was yesterday sent to the Flatbush Asylum.

A boatman, yesterday, found the body of a man floating in Buttermilk Channel. It had no clothing except a pair of boots and a red flannel shirt bound about the head, and had been in the water so long as to render the features indistinguishable.

NEW-JERSEY.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Long Branch Banking Company were $50,000 on the day that the books were first opened.

The drug-store of FRANK CLARK, on Communipaw-avenue, Jersey City, was burned this on Saturday night, causing a loss of $5,500. One of the clerks was handling a can of alcohol when it took fire and exploded. The property was fully insured.

A Remarkable Voyage—A Meeting of the Dogs.

The brig *Abbie Clifford*, of Stockton, Me., from Pernambuco March 21, with sugar to JAMES E. WARD & CO., arrived at this port yesterday. Her log sets forth that on the second day out GUSTAVE JOHNSON, a seaman, was taken sick with yellow fever, and died on April 1; ALLEN SMITH was taken sick the 8th, and died the 9th; J. J. FAY, steward, died on the British port of Fernambuco, March 30. Mrs. Cascall's wife and others were sick with the fever, but recovered. Since the death of the mate, Mrs. CLIFFORD has navigated the vessel. Capt. CLIFFORD was thirty-seven years old, and a native of Stockton, Me.; ALLEN SMITH, thirty-one years, and native of Steep Falls, Me.; J. J. FAY, twenty-six years, and a native of Rockport, Mass. The *Abbie Clifford* had fine weather up to Hatteras; thence five days with heavy gales from the north-west; split sails, &c.

Highway Robbery by a Woman.

On Saturday evening FRANKLIN DUNN, a resident of Brooklyn, was robbed of $200 on the Newark Plank road by Mrs. MARGARET FARRAR and JAMES ROBERTS. Dunn had left Brooklyn with his horse and wagon early in the afternoon, having $200 in his possession, to go to Newark to buy some hay employed by a Mr. Farrar, in Grand-street, Jersey City. He stopped at the house of Mrs. FARRAR and drank deeply. She learned that he had money and asked him for a ride for herself and ROBERTS to Newark. He took them with him, and they stopped at the Glendale House to get more drink. While they were there the pair robbed him of $200. He returned to the Fourth Precinct Police Station and gave information. Officers were put upon their track, and at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning they were captured near the Passaic Bridge. The money was found in ROBERTS' possession.

Raising the Price of Bread.

About sixty German master-bakers met at the Harmonie, yesterday morning, when action was taken toward raising the price of bread from eight to ten cents per loaf. A general meeting of bakers on the subject is to be called for next Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Is a substitute for castor-oil, and has the most delightful effects as produced by any remedy. Unlike oil, plls or nauseous syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe the bowels; on the contrary, it assimilates the food and is sure to relieve Wind Colic, regulate the bowels, and give healthful sleep. Mothers will find it exactly what they require in all cases of Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep. Every family should have it. We know that the Castoria is, and desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge. DR. BOGUE & CO., No. 46 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT OF THE PERIOD.—KNOX has introduced his "JEWELRY HAT." All who intend to support the Cincinnati nominee must call at once at No. 212 Broadway and procure one of them.

[Advertisement.]

Physcolorical examinations daily, at No. 809 Broadway; showing talents, defects, and best pursuit.

Weekly Merchants' Review.

HAVANA, May 11.—SUGAR—Stock in Warehouse on Havana and Matanzas, 60,000 boxes and 20,000 sacks; receipts of the week, 10,000 boxes and Matanzas, 6,000 boxes and 2,000 sacks; exports of the week to the United States, 12,000 boxes and 2,000 sacks; to Europe, 1,000 boxes; stock afloat for the United States, 30,000 boxes and Matanzas, 6,000 boxes and 2,000 sacks, according to Havana and Matanzas; market very dull and nominal; Muscovados, 7½@7¾ reals; Centrifugals, 8½@8¾ reals; Clayed, 7½@7¾ reals for No. 12 to 13 D. S.; receipts of the week, 10,000 boxes and 2,000 sacks; exports to the United States, 12,000 boxes and 2,000 sacks; to Europe, 1,000 boxes; stock in port, 60,000 boxes and 20,000 sacks; stock afloat, 30,000 boxes and 10,000 sacks; to arrive, 10,000 boxes and 2,000 sacks. MOLASSES—Stock in Warehouse, 1,000 hhds; receipts of the week, 1,000 hhds; exports to the United States, 1,000 hhds; stock in port, 1,000 hhds; stock afloat, 1,000 hhds; to arrive, 1,000 hhds; market dull and nominal. HONEY—Stock in Warehouse, 1,000 pipes; receipts of the week, 1,000 pipes; exports to the United States, 1,000 pipes; stock in port, 1,000 pipes; stock afloat, 1,000 pipes; to arrive, 1,000 pipes; market dull and nominal. MOLASSES FOR DISTILLATION—Stock in Warehouse, 1,000 hhds; receipts of the week, 1,000 hhds; exports to the United States, 1,000 hhds; stock in port, 1,000 hhds; stock afloat, 1,000 hhds; to arrive, 1,000 hhds; market dull and nominal. WAX—Stock in Warehouse, 1,000 arrobas; receipts of the week, 1,000 arrobas; exports to the United States, 1,000 arrobas; stock in port, 1,000 arrobas; stock afloat, 1,000 arrobas; to arrive, 1,000 arrobas; market dull and nominal. HONEY—Stock in Warehouse, 1,000 gallons; receipts of the week, 1,000 gallons; exports to the United States, 1,000 gallons; stock in port, 1,000 gallons; stock afloat, 1,000 gallons; to arrive, 1,000 gallons; market dull and nominal. NAVAL STORES—Stock in Warehouse, 1,000 barrels; receipts of the week, 1,000 barrels; exports to the United States, 1,000 barrels; stock in port, 1,000 barrels; stock afloat, 1,000 barrels; to arrive, 1,000 barrels; market dull and nominal. STOCKS—Box, 24@26 reals; Hogshead Shooks for Molasses Hogsheads, 48 staves, 2 heads, 1 hoop, Hogshead Shooks for Sugar, 48 staves, 2 heads, 2 hoops, Boxes for Sugar, 48 staves, 2 heads, 2 hoops, Boxes for Molasses, 48 staves, 2 heads, 2 hoops, Boxes for Honey, 48 staves, 2 heads, 2 hoops, Boxes for Wax, 48 staves, 2 heads, 2 hoops, Boxes for Naval Stores